THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

November 8, 1941

A Survey of Nazi Activity in Shanghai

By Joel Lee

The Restless Pacific

AN EDITORIAL

First U.S. Warship Sunk

A Barter System for Shanghai?

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Germans Overrun Crimea as Drive for the Caucasus Gets Under Way

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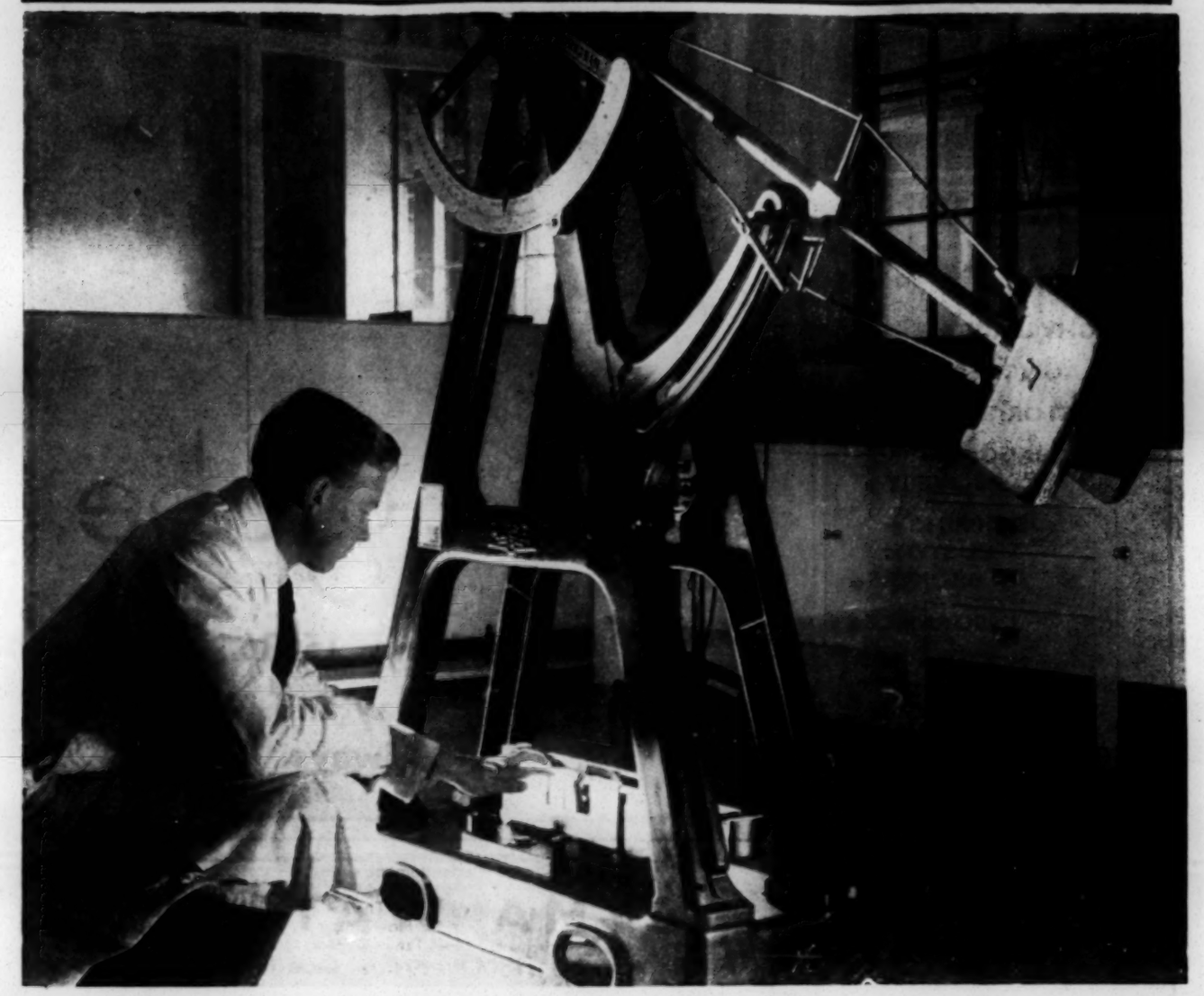

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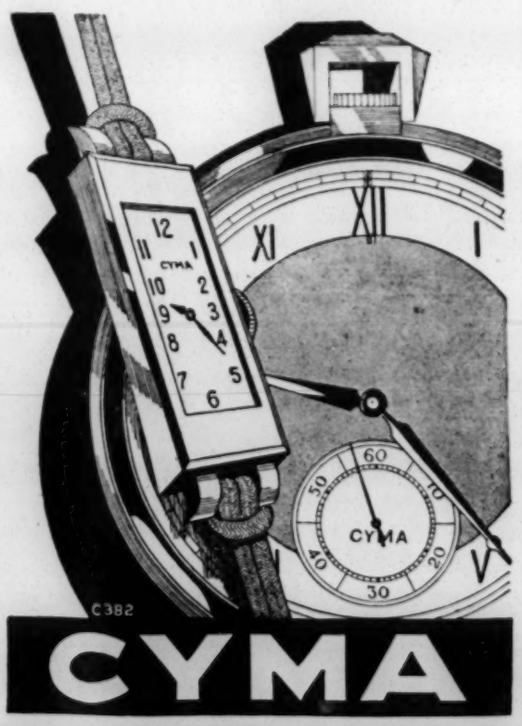

What People Are Saying

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of *The China Weekly Review*.

GENERALISSIMO CHIANG

To the Editor:

Speaking in London recently, General Woodroffe expressed the opinion that Chiang Kai-shek, Winston Churchill and Franklin D. Roosevelt were the "biggest" men of the present decade, and that the greatest of them was Chiang Kai-shek.

As reported in the British press, the speaker declared that Gen. Chiang was very far-seeing and very just, but he would not be fooled. He had carried on the war in China for four years and would continue to carry it on until every Japanese had been driven out of China.

When saying "Good-bye" to the Generalissimo in 1936, General Woodroffe ventured to ask him about Manchuria, to which Chiang replied with a glorious smile: "It is in cold storage." Free China had been put to a terrific test. They came into the war—it was the same war against aggression—because they supported the League of Nations and we had let them down time after time. The Burma Road was closed without any explanation and China would not forget. This country was up against something big in China. The Chinese Army only needed mechanized transport, tanks and aeroplanes to clear the Japanese out; over a million were bogged in China and unable to move, and there had been over a million Japanese casualties. Up to two years ago the Chinese were begging for help both in money and mechanization, now it was the other way round. We should want their help in protecting Burma and unless we went to them now, when the time came for the protection of Hong Kong, Burma and Singapore there would be a different story to tell. The Japanese were realists, opportunists, and super-gamblers, and were desperate. Matsuoka was studying the best moment to come into the war, and the moment Suez or Port Said got into German hands he would come in, and then our only hope in the Far East would be China.

"Let us go to China while there is still time," continued General Woodroffe. When he was in Chungking in 1939 there was no representative of a British newspaper there, in the capital of a friendly nation. Reuters was represented by a Chinese. Americans, Russians, Belgians, French had their own newspaper representatives. In 1939 the British Embassy was represented by one secretary, the Ambassador being 1,280 miles away. This had been improved somewhat, Gen. Woodroffe concluded.

C. T. L.

Shanghai, November 1, 1941.

F.D.R. LEAD ASKED

To the Editor:

Will you kindly publish the following open letter to President Franklin D. Roosevelt:

"The Fascist Axis powers—Germany, Italy and Japan—are now fiercely invading the Soviet Union and China, attacking U.S. ships over the Oceans and slaughtering numerous inhabitants of Europe, Africa and Asia. They are dreaming that they will conquer the whole world and enslave all mankind.

"Fortunately, you assure at this moment to speed up the steps of material aids to the U.S.S.R. and China and to build up the anti-Fascism encirclement in order to put off the Fascist peril. Nevertheless, there are still a number of narrow-minded statesmen hindering your progressive transaction. They hope that pacification would do work in America-Japanese talk as they are still ignorant of the shrewdness and brutality of the Fascists.

"We completely agree with the opinion of your Trade Union and wise men that the vital proceed to put down the Fascist aggressors is to strengthen the aid to the Allies and China both materially and morally and to give up the wasteful America-Japanese talk and the neutral act.

"Sincerely hoping that you will lead the American people to fight shoulder-to-shoulder with Britain, China and the Soviet Union and to disarm the Axis powers."

SHANGHAI LABOR SALVATION ASS'N

Shanghai, Nov. 1, 1941.

IN HONGKONG

To the Editor:

Hongkong, a British port, and an integral part of the ABCD front in the Orient, is today a hotbed of anti-democratic activities, and next to Shanghai may be considered a prime center in the Orient for Axis activities. It is a main station for pro-Japanese press and political agents.

Practically all the anti-Chinese and anti-Chungking press rumors, calculated to undermine China's resistance and weaken the ABCD bloc, originate in Hongkong.

Japanese and Nanking regime correspondents and agents disseminate a steady stream of propaganda from Hongkong which ultimately reaches Shanghai and all parts of the globe. Nine-tenths of these "reports" are groundless rumors; and needless to say, the pro-Japanese agencies have no correspondents in Free China or access to reliable information in the far hinterland.

Hongkong is furthermore a center for anti-Chungking newspapers. Most of the Chinese newspapers in Hongkong

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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PUBLISHED AT NO. 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, FORTY-FIVE DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED IN CHINA AND JAPAN, ADD $3.00 TO COVER EXTRA POSTAGE TO HONGKONG, SOUTH SEAS FIFTEEN DOLLARS STRAITS CURRENCY. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES EIGHT DOLLARS U.S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCES FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U.S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917. BY AIR-MAIL TO CHUNGKING AND ELSEWHERE IN WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST CHINA THE RATE, INCLUDING POSTAGE, IS $138.00 A YEAR OR $70.00 FOR A HALF-YEAR.

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are violently anti-Chungking. But Hongkong offers them every hospitality and officialdom ignores the press as long as it does not attack Britain or publish actual pro-German reports. Naturally these wily papers concentrate on attacking Chungking and remain non-committal as to Great Britain.

All types of agents, political manipulators and pro-Japanese, pro-Nanking representatives are established in the British port. Secret radio stations which connect directly with the North are set up in Hongkong. Such a station is known to the writer as connecting Hongkong and Shanghai. It can well be imagined that if and when Germany wants to make use of all the Axis facilities so excellently prepared in Hongkong, there will be nothing to stop her.

Hongkong today, rather than being considered a British port, can be considered a seat of anti-ABCD bloc activity. It will continue to be so until the British authorities see that their own laxness is only jeopardizing the entire ABCD defense bloc in the Pacific. Certainly the Chungking Government should protest to the British Government over the deplorable state of affairs in Hongkong.

J. L.

Shanghai, Nov. 5, 1941

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November 6, 1941

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密勒氏評論報
中華郵政特准掛號認爲新聞紙類
Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China
Vol. 98 Shanghai, Saturday, Nov. 8, 1941 No. 10

THE RESTLESS PACIFIC

AT no other period in history has the Pacific Ocean —in the political sense—more belied its name than at the present time. Japan is marking time in her expansion policy while relations between the Island Empire and the United States hang by a mere thread which becomes more taut and strained with every passing day.

Bellicose talk is being heard on both sides of the Ocean, yet the two Powers both have protested their desire to remain at peace. The United States, in conjunction with Britain, makes strategic dispositions in this part of the world in preparation for a showdown, while Japan steps up military preparations which seem surely to presage a move of some sort in the nearest future—south or north, depending upon how the situation unfolds.

Japanese-American talks in Washington are plainly deadlocked and it has been reported that a definitive break is inevitable unless Japan is able to report some progress when the Diet meets in extraordinary session a week from today. In other words, Tokyo—assuming this report to be true—has set November 15 as a deadline beyond which no further effort to reach an agreement with the United States may be expected.

An *I.N.S.* report from Washington on Tuesday of this week stated that Japan had definitely abandoned hope of reaching a full understanding with the United States. Informed quarters believed, however, that Japan would seek some sort of "compromise agreement" to avert war. Japan's proposals would include an undertaking by the United States to resume normal trade relations with Japan, and especially to resume shipments of oil to that country, in return for which Japan would.

1. Overlook Germany's declaration that she had been attacked by the United States and refrain from entering the war on the side of the Axis in terms of the Tripartite Pact; and

2. Promise to refrain from menacing American, British or Dutch positions in the Far East.

Japan's proposals, it was stated, would give no guarantee not to attack Soviet Russia and would leave the China war an open question.

Officials in Washington declined to indicate what reception such proposals would have if they are formally submitted, but emphasized once again that the United States would make no agreement at the expense of China.

If indeed it is Japan's purpose to advance proposals which would continue to give her a more or less free hand in China, then there must be much substance to the persistent reports that Japan is planning a new campaign in this country in the hope of finally settling the "China Incident." Information received in London late last week, *United Press* reported, showed that Japan was preparing a powerful campaign against China before risking a southward movement.

The contemplated attack, it was stated, would be launched against Yunnan Province and the Burma road, and might go so far as an all-out drive to capture Chungking.

I.N.S. reported from London the same day that Japan was mustering troops in northern Indo-China for a 200-mile drive to cut the Burma road.

American Military Mission to China

Chi Chow photos in China Press

The U.S. Military Mission to China arrived in Chungking last week. Pictured above carrying the brief case is Gen. John Magruder, leader of the mission, leaving the Hongkong Hotel after a press conference. Below, left to right, are Col. George W. Sliney, Major-Gen. Edwin M. Sutherland, Col. Ross G. Hoyt and Major-Gen. W. Couday.

Indicative of the apprehension felt regarding pending developments was a scare story put out by the National Broadcasting Company on the basis of a completely unfounded report by its Manila correspondent, Melville Jacoby, who informed N.B.C. late last week that Japanese troops had crossed the Indo-China border into Thailand. The report was false and was characterized as such by official circles in Tokyo, who said that any such move was "unthinkable under present circumstances."

The Japanese press, however, is continuing its campaign on the subject of Thailand. The Tokyo *Nichi-Nichi* took up the theme on Nov. 1 to warn Thailand's leaders that they should "guard against falling prey to Anglo-American wiles." There is a striking similarity, the paper asserted, between Thailand's present nationalistic tendency and the spirit which prevailed in China under Chiang Kai-shek's regime prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities. Nationalism is admirable, the paper continued, but it often leads countries to mistakenly regard others as enemies, to disregard their interests, and to rely on those countries best able to supply needed materials. The hope was expressed that Thailand would bear in mind the history of Chiang Kai-shek and avoid making errors. For this it was necessary, the paper asserted, for Thailand to

truly evaluate Japan's prosperity sphere and coolly judge the entire situation.

Last week, the American military mission to China, headed by Gen. John Magruder, reached Chungking and for several days held the spotlight of attention in this part of the world. The mission was feted and dined in China's wartime capital while rumors flew as to its real aims in this country. According to these rumors, Gen. Magruder was to negotiate with Chungking for the acquisition of naval and air bases by the United States, while a previous story was revived to the effect that the United States was to acquire valuable economic concessions in China.

Speaking at a reception in honor of the mission, Gen. Magruder said that their chief purpose was to assist the Chinese people "in their struggle against aggression" and that "everything we do—and we will do all we can—will be with that end in view."

Official Chinese circles were decidedly reticent regarding rumors of a U.S.-Chinese agreement for American use of bases in China, but *United Press* reported that "an unwritten agreement" was understood to exist whereby China will make available coastal bases to the United States in the event of a Japanese-American conflict.

These rumors and reports brought a violent expression of concern from the *Japan Times & Advertiser*, mouthpiece of the Tokyo Foreign Office, which on Oct. 31 referred to alleged United States' demands for exclusive rights to maintain or utilize unnamed naval bases in China. Japan, said the paper, would reject this "whole nefarious scheme of control which would still further threaten this country and the Far East."

Naval base and other rights, the paper asserted, would constitute a "mortgage on China," adding: "What do these things mean? Broadly speaking, they mean the surrender of "China's sovereignty, the right to give or withold approval of trade privileges in China, and the authority to demand and receive raw materials from China." The Tokyo paper accused the United States of being an "empire builder at the expense of China and Britain" and declared that obligations were being imposed on Chungking—"not to help 'poor China' but to expand rich America."

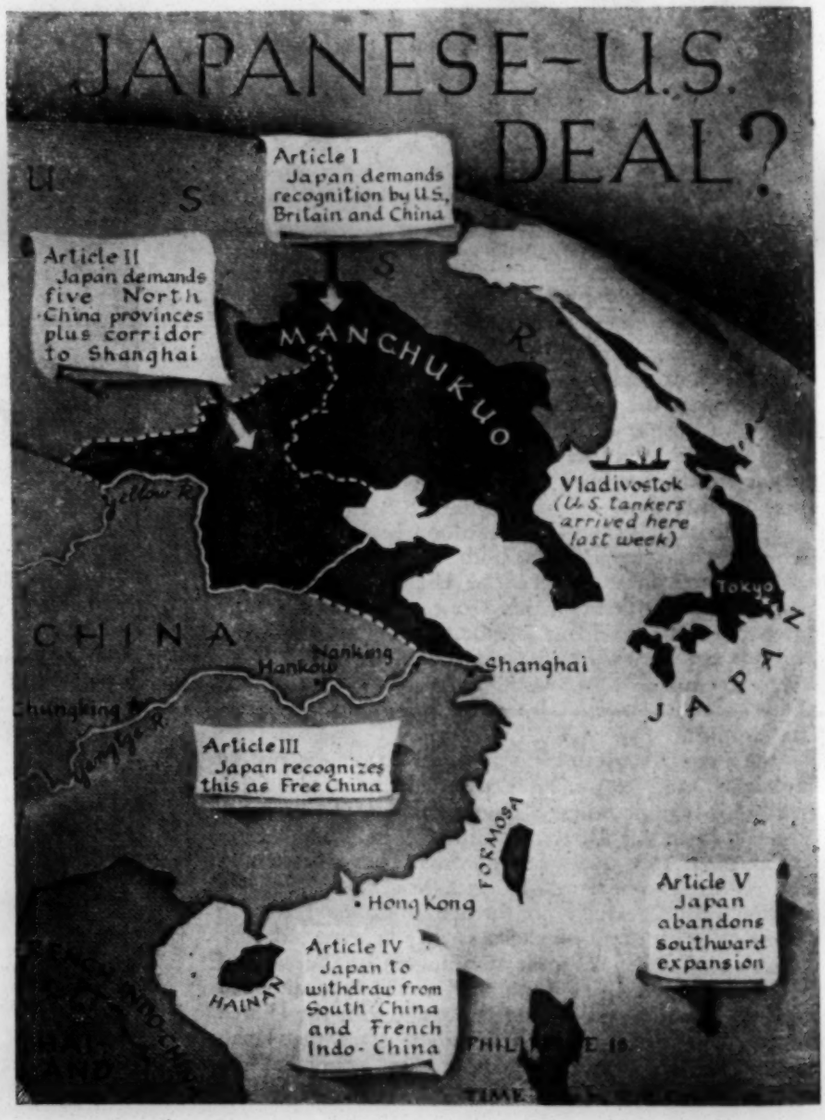
Tokyo found another opportunity to complain when reports appeared in Washington and London last week that British naval bases, including those at Singapore and Hongkong, would be placed at the disposal of the United States if and when required. Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, was asked about these reports at his press conference in Tokyo on Oct. 31 and replied: "Of course we would be concerned," adding that there was no need to amplify this statement.

It is in this atmosphere of mounting tension and military preparation that what amount to last-minute efforts to avert war between Japan and the United States are apparently to be made.

A curious report on the subject appeared in the Washington *Star* on Nov. 2, when Mr. Constantine Brown, political columnist, asserted that two weeks previously Prime Minister Churchill had urged President Roosevelt to recognize Japan's leading position in the Far East, since Britain is anxious that the United States should not become involved in a war in the Pacific, as this would divert American war material badly needed by Britain and Russia.

According to the writer, Mr. Churchill believes that American action in the Far East, far from assisting in the crushing of Nazi Germany, would result in a diffusion of forces that might prove fatal to the democratic front.

It may well be that because of what is now happening in Europe, British appeasement of Japan may take a new lease on life and that Uncle Sam will be dragged in its train. But, as we have so often said before, it remains to be seen.



Time magazine

Early in September a Washington report gave what purported to be Japan's proposals for an agreement with the United States, put forward through the Japanese Ambassador at Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura. There were said to be five proposals corresponding to the five articles shown on the above map.

Nazis Continue Anti-Jewish Campaign Despite Their Denial of Circular

THE German Nazi party organization in Shanghai followed up its distribution of the anti-Semitic circulars from an upper floor of the Park Hotel on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 26, by distributing this week a circular letter ordering the boycotting of some 270 Jewish and Soviet business establishments in the city by Aryan Germans. Many of the shops listed in the letter belong to German and Austrian Jews who are attempting to re-establish themselves here, following expulsion from their homes by Hitler and his followers.

The distribution of the circular letter threatening those who disobeyed the boycott order, had the effect of confirming in the minds of the Shanghai public the Nazi responsibility for the original anti-Semitic circular, despite their denial of responsibility. The letter declared that anyone violating the order to boycott Jewish shops would be photographed and a report of his action, together with the picture, would be sent to Berlin and placed on file for future consideration. The list which accompanied the letter contained a number of Soviet and White Russian concerns, and one German "Aryan" concern, the proprietors of which are political refugees from Hitler's paradise. One Swiss firm and one British firm were also listed among the concerns to be boycotted, the British firm apparentiy because it employs a few Jews. The reason for boycotting the Swiss firm was not stated.

The firms to be boycotted were described as "Judengeschaefte in Shanghai," (Jewish shops in Shanghai) and the list included fur stores, pharmacies, women's tailors, photographers, leather and hand-bag shops, shops selling children's garments, stores selling shoes and stockings, food and provision establishments, jewellers, art dealers, men's tailors shops selling cloth, artisans and specialty shops, beauty parlors, cabarets, theaters, night-clubs, etc. Each shop name was accompanied by its address. At the bottom of the list, which included several non-Jewish stores employing Jewish assistants, were a number of Soviet Russians. There are thirty places of amusement which are barred to "Aryans," and also included in the list is one hotel (not the Park) and one theater. There are 69 women's dress-making and tailor shops.

There also were several notable exceptions, which obviously could not have been overlooked by those who compiled the list, leading to the supposition that the proprietors may have had advance notice and took action, possibly of a financial nature, to prevent their concerns being listed. This was true of one popular night club, known to be Jewish-owned, which was omitted from the published list. This place happens to be popular with the local Nazis, who are its chief patrons.

Some persons were inclined to regard this latest example of Nazi "terrorism" with amusement, believing it would cause the local Nazis more inconvenience than loss suffered by the Jewish shops. However, responsible circles in the city viewed the development with considerable apprehension, because it it is certain to engender racial hatred and may lead to violence, especially if (or when) the local Nazis decide to take the next step and paste labels on the shops or attempt to picket them.

This latest action of the local Nazis, following the distribution of the anti-Jewish circular from the windows of the Park Hotel, lends emphasis to the editorial suggestion in last week's issue of *The Review* that the Nazi Propaganda Bureau on the 16th floor of the Park Hotel should be closed, despite denials by the Nazi leaders as well as the management of the Park Hotel that such an Axis headquarters exist on the premises. As stated in our previous reference to the subject, the Park Hotel is located within the U.S. Marines defense sector, hence the American authorities —in cooperation with the Municipal Police—should not hesitate to made a thorough search of the entire hotel and issue a definite warning to the hotel proprietors and the Nazi guests, who monopolize most of the rooms and facilities of the hotel, against any acts likely to disrupt local peace and order.

Japanese Also Have Propaganda Center

The above is a picture of one of the leading Japanese propaganda centers, located in the International Settlement south of the creek, that is, in the area supposedly controlled by the Anglo-Americans. The white spot on the ground floor is a large sign which states that here is located the "Modern Science Library of Japan." The building is located on Szechuen Road, between Canton and Foochow and is adjacent to the well-known building of British Imperial Chemicals. The entire ground floor of the building is occupied by a school where hundreds of Chinese youths are taught the Japanese language and other things Japanese. The large white sign states that the Library contains books concerning Japanese industry, economics and civilization, "both at home and abroad." The sign states that the library is open to all persons from 9 a.m. to 8:30 p.m.; that all books and magazines are supplied free for reading on the premises, but if anyone wishes to take them out, a deposit of $5 is required. The deposit is refunded when the book is returned. It also states that the Library includes a "circulating" department where anyone may obtain books for a small charge.

It is quite understandable that Nazis prefer to reside in the Park Hotel, which is Chinese owned, rather than other leading hotels which are owned by Britons, and there can be no logical objection to this situation, so long as the Nazis do not use the hotel as a center for conducting activities inimical to the peace and welfare of the city. But when they engage in activities likely to cause a breach of the peace, such as the distribution of anti-Semitic circulars and boycott letters and lists, those responsible should be immediately ordered to discontinue such activities or withdraw into Japanese-controlled territory.

The Nazi Propaganda Bureau and headquarters was established on the sixteenth floor of the Park Hotel about six months ago, following the arrival here of several Nazi publicity experts who had been expelled from the United States. These men were said to have brought with them considerable amounts of Nazi money previously on deposit in American banks. There are two apartments on this floor consisting of three rooms each, the monthly rental being between $8,000 and $10,000. Located two floors above the sky-terrace, where the hotel grill room and ballroom are located, the sixteenth floor provides an excellent view of the entire city and

is unexcelled for observation purposes. The local Municipal Police took cognizance of this factor during the Sino-Japanese hostilities and compelled the hotel management to close the sky-terrace and ballroom, this action being taken following a complaint by the Japanese military authorities that the place was being used for observation purposes.

Following the arrival of the Nazi experts and the establishment of the Nazi Propaganda Bureau and Headquarters at the Park Hotel, the city has literally been flooded with Nazi propaganda of practically every known type of booklet and circular, some being of a most expensive nature. All bear the earmarks of expert production, with art work well above the Shanghai average. The subject of Nazi propaganda is discussed elsewhere in this issue of *The Review*, but it is said that Nazi publicity has become so extensive that it has over-taxed the capacity of the local Nazi-owned printing plant and has over-flowed into printing plants owned by Britons and Americans. The publication of a "blacklist" here similar to the Anglo-American action in South America would have some interesting repercussions, particularly in the printing industry.

One American office in Shanghai exhibited this week a collection of thirty different pieces of Nazi propaganda which had been received in the past four or five months. The list ranged from an 80-page illustrated magazine to books consisting of 300 pages. The latest to be distributed was a 38-page booklet entitled, "How They Lie . . . " consisting largely of excerpts from news reports distributed here by *Reuters* and *United Press*, arranged in parallel columns to emphasize the difference between official statements of British political and military leaders and the final outcome of particular events referred to in the dispatches, such as the Balkan campaign, the campaigns in Greece, Crete, etc. Another late pamphlet entitled, "Two Men on a Boat," dealt in detail with the Roosevelt-Churchill "Eight Point Declaration." On the last page appeared this paragraph referring to the President of the United States:

"Surrounded by a group of rapacious financiers and money-sharks, resentful and vindictive Jews, armament profiteers, and other rogues, he sought re-election for a third term by deliberate lying. He solemnly promised to keep the United States out of war. So soon as the third term was secure, he all of a sudden discovered all manner of perils allegedly threatening the Western Hemisphere. When the American people still persisted in declining participation in Britain's war, Roosevelt cast away the mask....His latest order to the American Navy to shoot on Axis vessels at sight, is a plain act of war. To pursue the selfish aims of his plutocratic war-clique, he will sacrifice American lives....He feels no compunction at making all decent and peaceful Americans labour and toil for their own enslavement....History will call it the greatest betrayal ever perpetrated by a President against the American people....Look for the outcome!"

Space is unavailable for a summary of all of these booklets containing thousands of words of attacks on Americans and Britons and their policies and institutions. Many of the booklets consist of virulent attacks on Great Britain, one being a clever imitation of "Parliamentary Debates—Official Report of the House of Commons."

Britons, who appear to view Nazi activities here so calmly, should be aware of the fact that the Germans have a deep-seated desire for revenge which they are planning to satisfy as soon as the opportunity is offered. This desire for revenge on local Britons is concerned with the deportation of Germans from Shanghai—after the Armistice—in World War I. While the deportation of Germans from Shanghai resulted from official action in Peking, the Germans have always held the British responsible and have planned to even scores. The Nazi program in this regard was outlined in a recent book, written by a local Nazi, for circulation in Germany.

Japanese Jail Their Jew-Baiters in Shanghai

Two Japanese named Kuroki and Mori, who were connected with a Russian newspaper in Hongkew known as the *Far Eastern Times*, and three Russians named Savintseff, Soushkin and Ignatenko, also said to be connected with the same Hongkew paper, were arrested last week by Japanese Consular Police on charges allegedly concerned with attacks they had published against the Shanghai Jewish Club on Bubbling Well Road. According to the report the two Japanese approached the officers of the Jewish Club and demanded the sum of CN$50,000. The officers of the Club reported the matter to the Japanese Consul-General, who ordered the arrest of the members of the staff of the Hongkew newspaper. It was reported that warrants also were issued for two other Russians who allegedly had some connection with the paper.

Another report, said to have been printed in one of the local Russian papers alleged that Kuroki and a Russian named Savintseff, who also was connected with a Russian paper in Hongkew, were arrested by the Japanese Consular Police on another charge involving alleged threats they had made against Mr. Vladimir Rogoff, manager of the English section of the official Soviet *Tass* news agency in Shanghai. It was alleged that Mr. Rogoff had received several telephone messages warning him to leave Shanghai, otherwise "something might happen to him." It was stated that Mr. Rogoff reported the matter to Moscow and representations were made to the Tokyo Foreign Office. As a result, instructions were sent here from Tokyo, ordering the arrest of Kuroki and his Russian assistant, and also three other White Russians allegedly connected with the paper.

It recently was reported but not confirmed that local German Nazis also had an interest in the Hongkew Russian paper, which has been publishing attacks on Americans, Britons and the International Settlement on the ground that the Settlement is Jewish-controlled. The paper also attacked the local Russian Emigrants' Committee and shortly prior to the assassination of Mr. V. Ivanow, chairman of the Committee, the paper attacked him bitterly for his alleged failure to carry out policies demanded by the Japanese.

Murderer for Hire

In the trial of Eugene Hovens, alias Capt. Pick and numerous other aliases, and two Chinese in connection with the recent murder of Serge I Mamontoff, in the Second District Court (Nanking organ) in the French Concession, one of the Chinese named Liu Fong-lin, who confessed to the murder, said that he had been induced to "shoot a foreigner," by one Pan Ying, who is still at large. Liu said that he had accompanied Pan to Mamontoff's office for purposes of identification, as he was not acquainted with the intended victim. He said that Pan had offered him $300 down and $2,000 more when the job was finished. In order to see that the job was done properly, Pan remained in the vicinity of the crime and saw the Russian fall after the first shot was fired. Liu claimed that Pan had not paid over the $2,000.

But while Pan had made the deal, Liu claimed that he represented someone else who wanted the Russian killed. Mamontoff, who was described as a commission agent, had been employed until recently on the staff of the notorious Japanese-Nazi controlled newspaper, known as the *Far Eastern Times*, printed in the Russian language in Hongkew. The paper immediately after its establishment had begun attacking Americans, Jews and the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Eugene Hovens, the Russian of many aliases, was arrested as a result of disclosures made by Mamontoff prior to his death. Hovens claimed that he had complications with Mamontoff several months previously due to a pamphlet which had been circulated attacking Hovens. Hovens, in the course of his testimony on October 20 introduced a further sensational element into the case when he referred to the German Consulate-General. Hovens said he knew the Chinese Tsang, the go-between in the murder, after he had become acquainted with a German named Melz, who was employed by the German Consulate-General. However, the man's real name was not Melz. The case was adjourned for a further hearing this week.

A Survey of Current Nazi Activity in Shanghai; Propaganda Going Out in Three Languages

BY JOEL LEE

Shanghai is today a center for a great number of activities and movements and most of them not very good. Among them, Shanghai has become a world center for German Nazi propaganda and all its ramifications. Intensified daily, this propaganda will be further accelerated with the arrival of Mr. Heinrich Stahmer, German Ambassador to Nanking.

Conducted here by the printed word, by radio, by newly-founded schools, by lectures to groups, by subsidies, and by establishing connections with local leaders of various races, Nazi propaganda here is carried on mainly in three languages, English, Chinese, and Russian. I shall first speak of the activities in English.

From their English division books, pamphlets and magazines, such as their latest magazine, *XXth Century*, are being circulated widely throughout Shanghai. Not a little of it, despite the local high cost of paper, is destined for the United States and elsewhere.

German Propagandist

Herr M. Fischer, German Minister and Charge d'Affaires to the Nanking government, spends much of his time giving pro-Nazi speeches and maintaining close contact with officials in the puppet capital.

As an example of their type of activity the following is typical. The names of all Chinese students who have studied in the United States have been obtained by the Germans. Letters, purporting to be signed by these students, are being sent to college professors at the universities where the students formerly studied. These fake missives attack Chiang Kai-shek and allege China is going Communst; Japan is spoken well of. Some 20 English-speaking Chinese girls at 73 Great Western Road, the headquarters of the German propaganda office, type these letters, copies of which have been seen by several local Americans, particularly missionaries, who are seriously disturbed by the Nazi fakery.

Supporting the printed word is the Nazi radio station X.G.R.S. at 1 Great Western Road, over which American-born, American-educated Herbert Moy rails against America and Americans, local and at home. Others at the station are American-raised and educated C. Flick, known as Flick-Steger, who, following his graduation from an American university, served for several years as Karl von Wiegand's assistant in Hearst's Berlin bureau; American-born and educated Robert Fockler, ex-Del Monte band leader; and others including two ex-Phillipine residents, one of whom, Val Honeycutt, the divorced wife of an American sailor, asserts herself an American.

The number of Americans or American-educated employees at the station is typical of traditional German methods of employing as propagandists people of the same race as they are trying to reach. For example, another American, Francis Lee, occupies a high post in *Transocean News Service* here. Most of the Germans doing propaganda here are ex-American residents who have especially come here for the purpose, as Dr. Klaus Mehnert, editor of *XXth Century*, who came here from the University of Hawaii where he served as a professor for several years.

Station X.G.R.S., a high-powered station, gives Axis news in five languages and commentaries in three, as well as occasional commentaries intended for India, in Hindustani. Its best-known feature, Herbert Moy's commentaries reach a large audience, including many Chinese and Anglo-Saxons.

As significant as the work in English is Nazi propaganda in Chinese. Besides station X.G.R.S. which gives a Mandarin newscast daily, the Germans operate station X.H.H.B. on Avenue Foch, over which are presented six Nazi newscasts daily in various Chinese dialects. The station is directed by a Chinese named Chen and an all-Chinese staff, with Herbert Moy nominally in control. Moy, incidentally, has his mail addressed to the German Embassy.

Schools and special classes have been established here, also, to teach German. The newest school was opened recently near the German-Chinese high school on Moulmein and Bubbling Well Roads, to teach German to students. Free board, tuition and books are given to the students, who so far only number 30. A German-returned student, Kung Teh-ming, is in charge.

Another significant development is that the Germans are going to publish a Chinese newspaper here soon, which will be in size and content equivalent to the standard Chinese newspapers. It will be edited by a German named Mohr, who reads and writes Chinese perfectly, and a Chinese staff. Publication will be started as soon as adequate printing facilities have been obtained, which will probably be in one of the pro-Wang newspaper plants. The Germans are now negotiating with Wang organs regarding the printing.

German influence on the five Nanking papers is unusually strong, so strong, in fact, that these organs use more *Transocean* than *Domei* news. All of which is only an indication of the fact that the Nankingites would rather be satellites of Germany than of Japan. Wang Ching-wei's personal mouthpiece, *Central China Daily News*, is the most pro-Axis, as compared to Chou Fu-hai's three papers. A rumor is about that Nanking has just acquired the *Ta Wan Pao*, but this has not been confirmed as yet.

The Germans keep in close contact with the Wang press, to which they send a steady stream of photos and articles, most of which are printed. The German Embassy contacts writers of pro-Axis articles which appeal to them. Some of the editors are said to receive Nazi subsidies.

Among printed material put out in Chinese may be mentioned, for example, the excellently printed weekly pictorial, *Far Eastern Illustrated News*, which is "sold" for only 20 cents, a price far below its production cost. The cheapest magazine on the market at present, it naturally has a large circulation, claimed to be over 6,000, which is suplemented by the German policy of giving free copies away to all schools which request them.

An aspect of German propaganda policy may be mentioned: In English propaganda the Germans appear on the surface to be amiable towards America, which they allege is a poor "dupe" being taken advantage of by Great Britain. In Chinese, however, it is a different story; no words are spared to put America in the blackest light.

A Chinese agent allegedly is being sent shortly to Kweilin, Kweichow Province, to conduct propaganda for the Nazis. How much the Chinese, who is soon to leave, can accomplish in Free China, is questionable. At least he can not do any open work there.

In the occupied areas, such as Nanking, the Germans are very active, especially since the attack on Russia. Herr F. Cordt, German press bureau head, spends much of his time in Nanking, as does Herr M. Fischer, German Envoy to Nanking, where both give speeches and meet Nanking chiefs for collaboration. One of Herr Fischer's prominent speeches was given recently before the Central Political Academy upon the invitation of Lin Po-hsun, an avid Nazi stooge.

Wang Ching-wei actively cooperates with the Germans in every way he can and more than welcomes their activities. The abysmal failure of the much-publicized Nanking mission to Japan last summer taught Wang that he held no trump cards. The main benefit which Wang and his "inner clique" hoped to get from German recognition of Nanking was Nazi support to counter-balance Japan. A not-far-from-sinking Nanking is grasping for

Germany as one of its last means of support. The Japanese Ambassador Dr. Honda recently warned Wang against intriguing with the Germans.

The fact that Germany is sending Herr Stahmer to Nanking as Ambassador shows that the Nazis wish to pursue an active policy here. Stahmer is known as a number one political manipulator and was largely responsible for the Tripartite Pact. Herr Fischer, the present envoy to Nanking, it was generally believed would be appointed ambassador. That he did not get it, and Stahmer, instead, was recently named, shows Germany wants a more aggressive man in Nanking than Fischer.

Wang recently recalled his brother-in-law, Chu Min-yi, Minister to Japan, to be Minister of Foreign Affairs so that the latter, who is of Wang's "inner" or pro-Axis clique, could deal with Stahmer. The recall also strengthens this group against the Chou Fu-hai or "outer" clique. In the "inner clique" is also Chen Kung-po and Lin Po-hsun.

The Chou Fu-hai group does not wish merely to clutch Nazi shirt-tails. This group, interested in a Japan-Chungking-Nanking alliance, is neither pro nor anti-Axis, and is not interested in the European situation.

While Wang would never agree to cooperate with Chiang Kai-shek, when peace comes, Chou would do so. If Japan makes peace with Chungking, (and she cannot "make peace" merely with Nanking) Wang will be definitely out. Consequently Wang feels that if the Germans can support his regime, directly or indirectly, it may have a chance of surviving. This hope is bound up with German victories in Russia and with German ambitions in the Far East. Wang believes the Germans have Far Eastern ambitions, and by cooperating with them he can offset Japan and America.

The Germans have also been active among the Russians. One Russian paper, the *Russian Times* (Russkoye Vremia), has been wholly under their control for the past year, and has a circulation of about 500.

The *Zaria* (Dawn), while it claims to be neutral, publishes mainly pro-Axis material. Many circles are of the opinion that the Germans have some control over the paper. It has two editions daily, so that its circulation is considerable, running perhaps to 6,000.

The *Slovo*, while anti-Communist, is not pro-Axis, and in this policy it mirrors the opinion of most of Shanghai's White Russians, only about 20 per cent of whom can be said to be pro-Nazi.

The Border (Rubej), the only Russian magazine in the Far East, with consequently a large circulation, is reliably believed to be under Axis guidance and is said to be published by the *Zaria* group. Formerly only published in Harbin, it was recently expanded and another half is now published here and the first half still in Harbin. The two halves are bound together and sold here. Another very pro-Axis publication is the *Week's Seven Days*, a weekly of about 300 circulation.

Four Nazi newscasts daily in Russian are presented, two over Station X.G.R.S. and two from Station X.H.H.B.

The success of German propaganda in Russian hinges on the crucial question whether the Nazis will hand over a defeated Bolshevik Russia to the White Russians to rule. The recent arrest by the Germans of the famed White Russian leader, General Deniken, in France, has, among other events, caused the White Russians to have some misgivings as to the sincerity of German interest in the White Russian "cause."

Rounding out local Axis propaganda is an Italian station, X.I.R.S. and a Nanking regime station, X.G.O.A., as well as some Japanese stations. The two former are believed to cooperate with the German station.

Compared to Axis propaganda in Shanghai, the ABCD bloc is doing considerably less. Although America is preparing to fight a crucial war in the Pacific, and although she attempts to bolster Chungking on that account by every means, including loans, she does not try to counteract the great amount of anti-American propaganda being spread over half of China.

America can hardly expect to preserve the balance of power and maintain her influence in the Pacific if she does nothing about public opinion. Yet that is her policy. For some inexplicable reason American officials are said to be opposed to the organization of an American information or propaganda service in China. It seems to be a "hang-over" of the former State Department appeasement policy in the Orient.

There are no agencies in Shanghai presenting information on America, the American situation and outlook. The local evening American paper has only one American on its editorial and news staff while its radio station is managed by a non-American and the chief newscast, at mid-day, is largely financed by non-American commercial advertising.

The U.S.S.R. has recently started operation of a radio station, and the publishing of a Chinese magazine, *Epoch*, which sells at the rather high price of 60 cents. This with a daily English news sheet is the extent of their propaganda.

The British circulate considerable pamphlets, magazines and other periodicals and operate a radio station.

All told, however, the Nazis have the upper hand as far as propaganda goes in Shanghai.

WOULD A SYSTEM OF BARTER SAVE SHANGHAI'S TRADE?

BY JULIUS R. KAIM

During the last two months the question has been discussed between Shanghai merchants whether or not the building up of a barter system would help put an end to the present economic chaos. The idea originated with a report that German firms had begun to barter soon after the then new monetary regulations had been issued.

The Germans have had barter experience over many years. They started to organize a special barter system four or five years before Hitler came to power, the first contracting country being Greece. The original idea was simple. It was based on the fact that German tobacco trusts wanted to purchase Macedonian tobacco but had no foreign exchange with which to pay, while Greek importers desired German machinery and chemicals, but were in the same situation as the German tobacco traders with regard to foreign exchange.

Thus, a leading German tobacco trust came to the following arrangement with both the Greek and German governments:

(1) An official rate of exchange was fixed by the two state banks. That rate applied to the barter trade only.

(2) The tobacco trust opened an account in Greek currency (Drachmes) with the National Bank in Athens. There Greek importers paid in the counter-value in Drachmes of their debts in Marks for imported machinery etc.

(3) The trust paid the amount in Marks directly to the German exporter, at the same time paying for its tobacco in Greece in the Drachmes furnished by the Greek importers.

This was the start. Soon, however, the system became much more complicated, and when the Nazis began to rule Germany and Dr. Schacht managed the Reichsbank, several three and four-cornered barter agreements were signed with different countries. The main reason was always the same: the Reich wanted to purchase commodities but had no foreign exchange to pay for the ever-increasing import requirements of its giant war industry. On the other side, exporters abroad wanted to make use of the opportunity to sell their products to a customer who promptly paid in dollars and pounds. In reality, however, the Germans did not pay in dollars and pounds but in goods, either directly by shipping German products to the foreign exporter's country, or indirectly by selling products which they had bartered in third countries.

It happened that countries like France and Sweden were able to purchase Yugoslavian commodities from the Germans at lower prices than if they had contracted directly with Belgrade, but in many cases the contrary was the case and public criticism was not rare. Nevertheless, between 1933 and 1939 the Germans built up the most complicated barter mechanism imaginable, always changing the gear according to their import needs.

So complicated a system could not be organized suddenly. Nor could any authority in Shanghai match it to the present emergency times.

On the other hand, a simpler barter system could probably help to put an end to Shanghai's economic turmoil, for the confusion is not so much commercial as financial. On the one side, it originated in the loss of confidence in the Fapi; on the other, in the impossibility of obtaining foreign exchange for the import of non-

essential goods. Expressed in a more simplified way, the situation is as follows:

Some firms are able to obtain cheap foreign exchange while others are not. Among the former are several enterprises which believe that the amount granted them is not sufficient, and like those who have no chance at all to obtain the cheap rate, they are trying to buy exchange on the open market. At the same time banks are often obliged to cover their requirements of exchange on the open market, and all these activities result in strongly fluctuating rates. This situation is used by speculators and by people who want to hoard foreign exchange, both groups provoking a yet stronger fluctuation of the open market rates.

Those who recommend the creation of an emergency barter office believe that the demand for foreign exchange on the open market would automatically decrease if importers were able to pay for their imports by using the funds of exporters, and that a rate of exchange could be fixed favorably for both the importer and the exporter. Trading on the open market, they say, would immidiatly decrease, for only hoarders and speculators would still be interested in operating there. Furthermore, they explain, many hoarded commodities would reappear on the market, while prices would attune themselves to the new commercial situation. Supply and demand would again regulate the movement of prices both of commodities and foreign exchange.

For the time being, however, it is difficult to figure out whether the value of Shanghai exports is still as high as that of imports. It is true that in September the export value was higher than the import value, the latter aggregating Customs Gold Units 22,422,779, while the former totalled G.U.81,246,379. But since the methods of converting foreign currencies and standard dollars into Gold Units automatically include some inaccuracies (though there is no better way to establish the values) both figures may not be absolutely correct. Furthermore, the September figures still included the large sums resulting from the export of cotton goods which in the meantime has been restricted by the Nanking authorities, while naturally, only a certain part of the total exports was carried out by firms not belonging to or acting for Axis countries.

There are, on the other hand, several difficulties, the first being that a neutral currency must be found in order to create a common monetary basis. Swiss francs which were preferred by most merchants interested in similar transactions, are at present scarcely available, and the rate of exchange is high. It is for this reason, therefore, that some quarters suggest creating a special emergency currency for Shanghai, intended for foreign commerce only. Creation of an artificial monetary value, however, is not an easy task, and they may be right who say that as long as only remainders have to be paid in foreign exchange while all other transactions are only booked, neither telegraphic transfers nor any artificial currency are needed. Retailers, they explain, would sell in local currency, the value of which would increase, at least with regard to domestic trade. Since no foreign trade is carried out on the basis of Fapi, the latter's value abroad would not influence the situation. (Indeed, the pre-war value abroad of the German and Russian currencies had no reaction on their domestic purchasing power.)

Whether or not the barter system would be able to clear up the situation is a matter of opinion. The system has doubtless its weak points. Not only has it often been called "a relapse into archaic forms of trade" but it also brings about a somewhat awkward administration of private business. On the other hand, one could use the experiences of Germany and those countries which dealt with her on a barter basis. Transactions on the open exchange market would probably become more or less normal and regular trade would no longer depend on speculation.

Maybe the idea is practical, maybe it is not, but on the whole its realization depends on the possibility of exporting domestic goods at all. In other words, it depends on the availability of shipping and on the decision of the same authorities who are at present hampering trade by export restrictions. Yet more restrictions similar to those referring to metals and cotton goods, and the whole trade would die, no matter whether a barter office is established or not. However, if no such actions are to be feared, the idea of creating a central office for the bartering of goods may be worth while studying, providing that such studies can be brought to an end before the patient dies.

Recent Developments May Bring Better Movies Here

Mr. A. R. Hager, head of Asia Theaters, the local "trust" which controls the Nanking, Grand, Cathay and Majestic movie houses, recently returned to Shanghai from a trip to Hongkong, where he conferred with the members of the Currency Stabilization Board. Aside from stating that the local theaters had been successful in obtaining sufficient exchange allotments to enable them to continue in operation, he declined to reveal the terms upon which the decision of the Stabilization Board was based. He said that he had made a confidential report to the directors of Asia Theaters regarding his appearance before the Board, but thus far the report has remained secret.

According to the report in the papers, Mr. Hager represented the distributors of films as well as the exhibitors, their interests in this case being identical.

Aside from a statement that representatives of Chungking had taken advantage of the occasion to urge that more American pictures be sent to Free China, there was no reference to any discussions concerning the quantity or quality of pictures brought to Shanghai. Which brings us to the point of this discussion: If the Stabilization Board has the power to say whether or not Shanghai theaters may obtain exchange facilities to continue in operation, advantage should be taken of the situation to insist that Shanghai theaters, and particularly the controllers of the "Big Four" who dominate the field, improve the quality of the films which they import into this city. Asia Theaters have not brought the best pictures to Shanghai, although there has been some improvement since the opening of the Roxy, a rival theater, which has brought to this city an almost continuous run of good pictures and has profited by usually well-filled houses. The other theaters seem to have followed a policy of showing an occasional good picture, and then following with a number of poor ones. Since these theaters dominate the Shanghai field, they also, in consequence, dominate the entire industry in China, because films which are exhibited here pass automatically to other centers, while those barred from exhibition here likewise are barred from exhibition in other centers, because Shanghai must bear the major portion of the original cost.

The entrance of the Stabilization Board into the situation introduces an entirely new element; hence we hope that advantage will be taken of the situation to insist that Shanghai theaters bring to this city more better-class films than has been the case in the past. And in this connection, we desire to call attention to a **United Press** dispatch from Vatican City, which appeared in the local papers this week, and quoted the **Osservatore Romano,** official publication of the Holy See, on the question of better movies. The paper noted the improved character of American films and criticized the poor quality of European pictures. European films, said the report, "are not in keeping with the present era." Referring to American films, a special compliment was paid to "Big Parade," and to pictures which "deal with new economic problems and moral conflicts" and the type of pictures "which document certain epochs in history.... which exercise great influence on the masses." The report from the headquarters of Catholicism closed with the statement that it was damaging to take movies lightly and urged authors and producers "to become worthy of present times and life and to think with modern mentality."

We realize, of course, that there is another serious handicap to the importation here of better class films. It is hardly necessary to mention that handicap, for readers who have followed these lines this far will exclaim with one exasperated voice: The Shanghai Censorship Board! While a large measure of responsibility for the type of movies shown here rests with the proprietors of the theaters, the Shanghai Censorship Board must be held responsible for preventing the exhibition here of many of the best films which have been produced in the United States and Great Britain. On innumerable occasions select groups are invited by the film distributors to view excellent pictures which have been banned by the censors.

It is a fact that the Shanghai Censorship Board has banned so many good pictures from exhibition that it has been possible for a clever group to finance a new picture house devoted to the exclusive exhibition of "banned" films. The whole set-up smells strongly of collusion. In

other words, the censors ban a film from exhibition at the local theaters. It is then turned over to the so-called "Nine-Fifteen Club" for private exhibition to an exclusive, hand-picked group willing to pay an extra price for the privilege. The fact that a number of good films, including newsreels, recently have been banned by the censors for no apparent reason concerned with the local situation, and later have been exhibited at the Nine-Fifteen Club as "banned" films, has had the inevitable effect of creating a suspicion of collusion. This also is a situation which the Stabilization Board should consider —the activities of the local censorship board in preventing the exhibition here of educational and cultural films which should be shown for reasons intimately concerned with the relations of the democratic side of the war situation.

Before leaving the subject, we express the fervent hope that some responsible organization will bring forcefully to the attention of the Censorship Board, and also the local theater proprietors, but particularly the censors, the article from the Vatican newspaper referred to in the foregoing, because the type of pictures recommended by the Holy See publication—dealing with the new economic problems and moral conflicts—are exactly the type of pictures which the Shanghai Censorship Board bans from exhibition, except to an exclusive group.

JAPAN SENDS MR. KURUSU TO WASHINGTON

Mr. Saburo Kurusu, former Japanese Ambassador to Berlin and one of Dai Nippon's most skilled diplomats, was dispatched to Washington this week to assist Admiral Normura, the Japanese ambassador, in negotiations with the United States.

The decision to send Mr. Kurusu, said the spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board in Tokyo, was made in view of "the very serious situation now prevailing."

Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador at Tokyo, spoke by radiophone with Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington and arranged to have the China Clipper held at Hongkong for two days to enable Mr. Kurusu to reach it and fly to the United States. The Clipper was scheduled to leave Hongkong for Manila, en route to the U.S.A., on Nov. 5 but was re-scheduled for Nov. 7.

According to a Domei report from Tokyo, observers in the Japanese capital regard the dispatch of Mr. Kurusu to Washington as a "final diplomatic effort" by Japan to ameliorate the present crisis in the Pacific.

British Nationals Advised to Leave

Renewed advice to British subjects in occupied China, including Shanghai, to leave unless they have a particular reason for remaining was issued by the local British authorities through the office of the Press Attache on Oct. 30. Emphasis was placed on the evacuation of women and children. Following is the full text of the notice:

"In February last the British communities in occupied China were advised that any British subjects, especially women and children, who had no good reason for remaining in present circumstances should consider the advisability of leaving. They were also warned that should an emergency occur it would be very difficult, if not impossible, to make transportation facilities available for a large number of persons at the last moment. Recent developments have made it necessary to repeat this warning and bring it urgently to the attention of those concerned.

Government to Assist

"In the case of those who do not possess adequate resources His Majesty's Government have agreed in principle to defray the cost of transportation but British subjects who are without means and desire to avail themselves of this offer must register their names at His Majesty's Consulate General between November 3rd and November 15th inclusive. If ordinary shipping facilities prove insufficient for those wishing to leave, an endeavor will be made to provide a special ship for the purpose, but this will not be done until the approximate number of passengers is known.

"In issuing this notice it must be pointed out that, while it is clearly impossible for His Majesty's Government to guarantee passages for all who register, those who fail to do so must be prepared to remain where they are irrespective of the future course of events, since no similar opportunity for British subjects to evacuate in British shipping is likely to recur. Should the necessity arise facilities will be granted in order of application."

Japanese Subjects Streaming Home

Japanese subjects in the British Empire, the United States and possessions, and in the Netherlands East Indies are streaming to their homeland as fast as they can get passage. Their flight homeward is due both to the cessation of trade between Japan and the countries in which they have been residing and the growingly acute situation in the Pacific.

Nearly 1,000 Japanese nationals living in the United States sailed for home on the Tatuta Maru on Nov. 2. The sailing of the vessel was delayed at San Francisco for two hours while U.S. postal authorities removed 60 tons of mail destined for the Orient. Customs officials also removed a shipment of refrigerators, binoculars and electrical equipment. The Japanese passengers took away with them as many of their possessions as storage and regulations would allow. Crates of food were crammed under their bunks, *United Press* reported.

The Japanese tankers Soyo Maru and Itukushima Maru left San Francisco on Nov. 1 and 2, respectively, after staying there nearly three months and failing to secure the release of funds with which to purchase oil, *Domei* reported.

A batch of 291 Japanese nationals —210 from Bombay and the rest from African and Near East ports— sailed out of Bombay aboard the N.Y.K. liner Hiye Maru on Nov. 2, bound for their homeland.

The following day, the O.S.K. ship Takachiho Maru entered Soerabaya and was expected to proceed to Batavia to pick up approximately 600 Japanese residents of eastern Java who also are booked for home.

American Red Cross Ship Going to France

The British Government has agreed to permit one American Red Cross ship to pass the blockade and carry about U.S.$1,000,000 worth of milk concentrates, medical supplies and children's clothing to unoccupied France, *United Press* reported from Washington on Nov. 3. Germany and France were understood to have participated in negotiations which led to the British giving their assent. A British navicert has been granted for the entire shipment, the report said.

N.-C.D.N. Employees Out on Brief Strike

Chinese compositors, linotype operators, pressmen, clerks and coolies employed by the *North-China Daily News* were on strike from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Nov. 3 to enforce demands for higher pay. It was the second strike on the paper this year, the first having been broken by the employment of Russians and other foreigners.

This time, the employees profited by former experience and before quitting work removed essential parts from the machines, thus making it impossible for the N.-C.D.N. to publish the usual edition of the *Noon Bulletin*.

Work was resumed in the evening, enabling the next day's papers to appear, when the employees won their demands. Those receiving less than $50 a month were given a cost of living allowance of 100 per cent, while those whose wages were between $50 and $75 were given an increase of 65 per cent.

U.S., Japan May Reach New Sealing Agreement

The United States and Japan may possibly renew the convention relating to the hunting of seals which lapsed on Oct. 22, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, announced in Washington on Oct. 25, stating that negotiations had already commenced.

The International Fur Seal Protection Agreement, entered into in 1911 by Japan, the United States and Great Britain, was renewed in 1926 but lapsed last week following Japan's notification a year ago that she desired the pact terminated.

Prior to the lapse of the agreement, reports from Tokyo indicated that Japan was planning large-scale seal hunting in the waters of the northern Pacific, both to secure additional food and fur for military overcoats. It was claimed that during the 30-year protective period, seal herds had increased tremendously and were causing great damage to Japan's fishing industry, breaking nets and devouring large quantities of salmon and trout.

Chinese Reoccupy Chengchow as Move Against Chungking Looms

Chengchow, strategic Honan city at the junction of the Peiping-Hankow and Lunghai Railways, was recaptured by Chinese troops in the early morning of Nov. 1 following a month of Japanese occupation. The Japanese Army spokesman admitted that they relinquished the city after "attaining their military objective," which was to annihilate Chinese troops in the area.

80,000 NIPPON TROOPS NOW IN INDO-CHINA

The Chungking army spokesman disclosed that 80,000 Japanese troops have been concentrated in French Indo-China. Whether they are going to strike southward into Thailand or to advance into Yunnan Province to cut the Burma road remained to be seen, he said. Chinese reinforcements have streamed into Yunnan to protect the Yunnan-Burma road, according to the spokesman.

The news that Chinese troops had re-entered Chengchow coincided with reported Japanese preparations for a gigantic pincer movement against Chungking by cutting the Burma-Yunnan road in the south and by smashing across the Shansi-Honan front in the north.

Uneasy Occupation

A Chungking military spokesman revealed that the Chinese had been actively harassing the Japanese ever since their occupation of Chengchow on Oct. 2. He said that the Japanese withdrawal was partly due to their inability to maintain communication lines as a result of Chinese guerilla activities and partly to lack of sufficient troops to hold the city.

The spokesman said that the Japanese were withdrawing from the city along three routes, namely toward the old Yellow River Ferry, toward the new Yellow River Ferry and toward Chingshui, lying between them. The Japanese holding Chengchow fought their last battle at 4 p.m. in a suburb, after which their resistance collapsed, according to the spokesman.

Another Chungking official statement disclosed that after the Japanese occupation of Chengchow, Chinese troops forced their way into the city at least four times. On Oct. 26 the Chinese burned two Japanese depots and killed over 100 Japanese troops.

Futile Thrusts

Prior to their retreat from Chengchow, the Japanese made several vigorous but futile thrusts from Chengchow, Chungmou and Yintseh, the last one being on Oct. 31, it was officially announced at Chungking. Japanese casualties during their one-month stay at Chengchow were estimated by the Chinese military to be 6,000.

Continuing to harass the retreating Japanese, the Chinese have reportedly penetrated Chungmou, 18 miles east of Chengchow, and engaged the Japanese in fierce street fighting. Kingshui, 12 miles north of Chengchow, where the Japanese were seeking to withdraw across the Yellow River, was also heavily assailed by the Chinese.

Meanwhile, amid the heartening news of the Chinese recapture of Chengchow, the Chinese also claimed the recapture of Huaiyien, to the west of the Tsinpu Railway in northern Anhwei province, deep in the Japanese rear.

Fighting of minor intensity was reported by **Kuo Min** to have been going on in the mountainous region on the Anhwei-Kiangsi border. Chinese forces were said to be counter-attacking the Japanese at Malukow, Kupingkwan and Hwangtuling, between Pengtseh and Hukow.

A Reuter report from Chungking, dated Nov. 2, indicated that the Japanese might attempt to cross the Yellow River in western Shansi into Shensi while withdrawing their troops from Chengchow, in the middle region of the river. Quoting Chinese messages, **Reuter** reported that brisk fighting had continued in the Lungmen sector, west of Shansi, at the confluence of the Fen and Yellow Rivers.

In order to further bolster China's economic front against the Japanese, the Executive Yuan's economic commission at Chungking is contemplating replacing the economic committees in the various war zones with economic warfare bureaux under the direct control of the war zone headquarters, **Reuter** quoted the **China Times**, a leading financial daily at Chungking, as reporting. The reorganization will result in greater administrative efficiency and centralized control, it added.

Chungking Rebuilds

In Chungking, contractors, masons and roof-thatchers have had a busy season rebuilding and constructing permanent and improvised shelters for the winter as the wartime capital marked the end of another raidless month since the Japanese summer aerial blitzes. Chungking has not been bombed since early September.

United Press reported that despite the rapidly rising prices of most consumers goods, the city seemed to be going through an unhampered business boom. New shops sprang up along the much-bombed streets where long rows of burned shops were reminiscent of the bombing season during the summer. Stocks were moved back into the city from places of safety in the out-of-town areas.

Places which proved to be favorite Japanese targets during the summer, such as the British Embassy, the Press Hostel and certain business streets, have now again blossomed out with new structures, the report added. There was, however, a considerable increase in the percentage of straw-thatched roofs over ordinary tile roofs since the former are less susceptible to destruction from nearby explosions. In some cases, even well-built brick houses are being thatched, said the report.

Housing Shortage

The housing situation continued to be acute as a result of the influx of old and new Chinese residents. The great influx of foreigners, particularly Americans—including the military and economic missions and foreign journalists—have further strained the town's capacity to house foreigners. Mr. Vincent Sheean, noted American journalist and author, was the latest victim of the housing crisis. He has had to utilize a bed placed in the small dining-room of Chialing House, the only foreign-style hotel in Chungking, the report said.

Japan Plans Mobilization Of Her 30,000 Scientists

In an attempt to mobilize scientists in their respective capacities to cope with national emergency needs, a newly-formed Scientists Mobilization Association at Tokyo is expected to complete a census of 30,000 scientists with the aid of the National Planning Board, according to a *Havas* dispatch from the Japanese capital.

The Association requested all those connected with scientific research to fill in blanks indicating their specialties and the nature of their work, the report added, so that the Government may call upon the men of science for specific service in case of emergency.

Italians Seize Yugoslav Vessel

Brushing aside protests by the ship's captain and officers, armed Italian marines on Oct. 31 seized control of the Yugoslavian merchant ship Tomislav, which had been anchored in the Whangpoo River since last April, and, having forcibly evicted the entire ship's company, placed the vessel in charge of a crew recruited from the Lloyd Triestino liner Conte Verde, which has been tied up here since the beginning of the war in Europe.

The Italian authorities claimed that the vessel had been sold to the Lloyd Triestino, but were unable to prove this to the satisfaction of the lawful master of the ship, Captain Antun Bovolini, who refused to recognize their right to take the vessel over. Then followed the forceful action.

The local Japanese authorities once previously prevented the Italians from seizing the ship, and it was reported this week that they were investigating the circumstances of the forceful transfer of control.

The Tomislav arrived in Shanghai from Australia last April, at the time of the surrender of the Yugoslavian armies. The captain and local agent decided to hold the ship here until they could receive instructions from the owners. The Italians got busy and claimed that they had acquired the vessel by purchase effected in Europe.

Nanking Press Hails Return of Chu Min-yi

Dr. Chu Min-yi, Nanking's ambassador to Tokyo, who returned to Nanking from Japan late last month to assume his post as foreign minister, was hailed in the Nanking press.

The Nanking **Min Kuo Jih Pao**, in an editorial welcoming the return of Dr. Chu, recalled that he had been appointed foreign minister following the inauguration of the Nanking government, and that during his tenure of office the Sino-Japanese Basic Treaty was concluded. Shortly after the ratification of the treaty, Dr. Chu was made ambassador to Tokyo, and during his stay there the state visit of Mr. Wang Ching-wei took place, while the Japanese loan of Yen 300,000,000 was made to Nanking last summer, the paper said.

U.S. Coast Guard Placed Under Navy

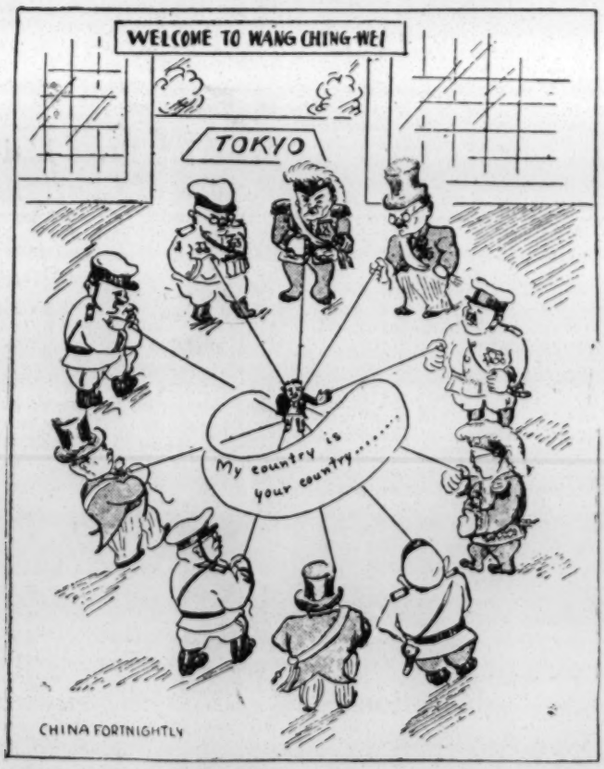
In a move interpreted as being designed to strengthen the United States Atlantic Fleet, President Roosevelt, by executive order on Nov. 2, placed the entire U.S. Coast Guard under the jurisdiction of the Navy, presumably for the duration of the emergency. Previously, individual Coast Guard units had been transferred from the Treasury Department to the jurisdiction of the Navy, but now the entire service is to go over.

PICTURES AND CARTOONS FROM A WORLD IN CONFLICT

Welfare Children at Soochow

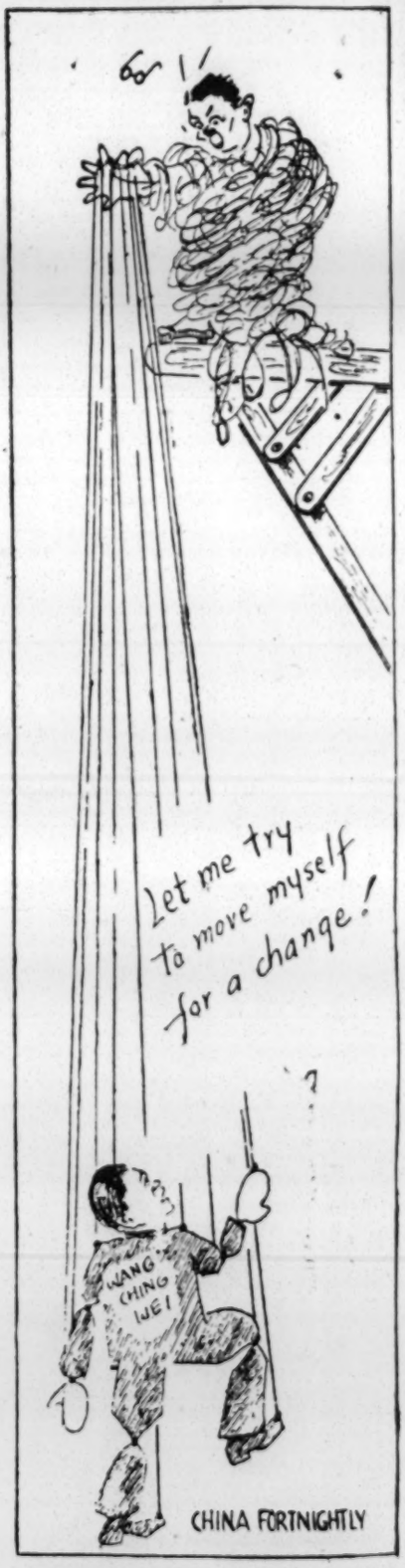
One of several groups of Chinese children at Soochow, about 60 miles from Shanghai, who owe their health and well-being to supplies of cracked wheat sent to China by the American Red Cross. Even the bags in which the wheat was shipped have come in handy as bedding and clothing for the orphans. In the foreground at the left is Mrs. Charles G. McDaniel of the American Baptist Mission and one of her Chinese women assistants who supervise the distribution of the supplies.

"Co-Prosperity" Zone



Cartoon in Hongkong magazine, China Fortnightly, shows Wang Ching-wei, head of the Japanese-protected Nanking Government, in the act of "cooperating" with Imperial Japan in the creation of the so-called "Co-Prosperity Zone of the Far East." Wang is depicted as saying, "My country is your country." The cartoon appeared at the time of Wang's last trip to Tokyo.

Puppet Show



Cartoon in Hongkong magazine, China Fortnightly, shows Wang Ching-wei, head of the Nanking regime, protesting about "too much manipulation" on the part of the Japanese represented by the figure manipulating the strings from the wings.

"He's One of Our Best Customers"

The above cartoon from the New York Post, shows Senator Wheeler, leading spokesman for the isolationists (America First Committee), befriending a Japanese militarist, whose country, declared the Senator in a recent speech, "should not be antagonized because it is one of our very best customers."

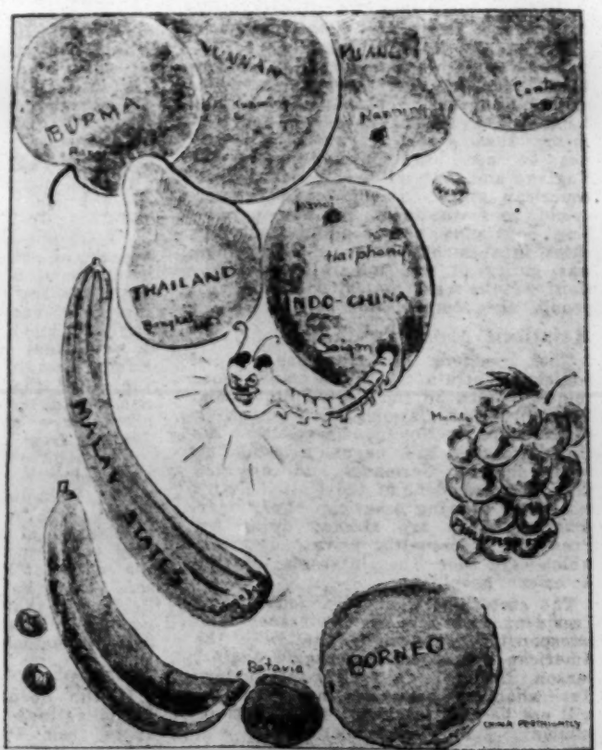
Frozen

Cartoon in China Fortnightly, Hongkong, shows Japan surrounded by an Arctic sea of ice as a result of the Anglo-American "freezing" of Japanese assets in United States, Britain and possessions.

"Only a Mere Whiff for Nippon"

The cartoon from China Fortnightly shows Japan enviously watching Uncle Sam deliever supplies to the Soviet Russians.

Worm in the Far Eastern Fruit



Cartoon from China Fortnightly, Hongkong, depicts the Japanese worm looking toward Malaya after having devoured Indo-China. The cartoon was headed, "Japan Has No Fruittorial Ambitions."

First American Warship Sunk as Nazis Torpedo U.S.S. Reuben James

The first American naval vessel to be sunk in World War II, the destroyer U.S.S. Reuben James, plunged to the bottom of the Atlantic on the night of Oct. 30 after being torpedoed, presumably by a German submarine, to the west of Iceland near the scene of previous attacks on the destroyers U.S.S. Greer and the U.S.S. Kearney. According to a Navy Department announcement in Washington, the destroyer was sunk while engaged in convoy duty. She carried officers and crew numbering 120 men, of whom 44 were definitely known to have been saved.

While the press agencies reported a "wave of indignation" in the United States over the sinking, President Roosevelt said he did not think there would be a severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, adding that from America's viewpoint the international situation remained unchanged.

Nazis Justify Sinking

The sinking of the U.S.S. Reuben James was announced almost simultaneously with a German communique which stated that German submarines had sunk 14 British merchant ships in a convoy in the north Atlantic together with one of two destroyers forming the escort. In view of Washington's statement that the U.S.S. Reuben James was doing convoy work when torpedoed, it is probable that this was the warship to which the German communique had reference.

Authoritative quarters in Berlin, **United Press** reported on Nov. 1, justified the sinking of the American warship since the latter was escorting a British convoy, stating: "The convoy was recognized under international law as a British military formation. Escorting ships were therefore liable to attack." In view of the fact that the American warship was sunk at night, and presumably was blacked out at the time, it is improbable that the attacking submarine was aware of its nationality.

Dr. Adolf Halfeld, political correspondent of the **Hamburger Fremdenblatt**, recalled that last March, when asking Congress to pass the Lease and Lend Act, President Roosevelt had promised that American warships would not be used to convoy supplies to England and that the prohibition against American ships entering combat zones would be maintained. By now permitting convoying and sending American ships into combat zones, the President was guilty of an "unparalleled deception" of the vast majority of his own people, the commentator said.

Relations More Strained

The incident clearly has added additional strain to the already tense relations between the United States and Germany. The German Government, in a statement on Nov. 1, charged that the United States had begun a "shooting war" against Germany and asserted that "the President of the United States is already plowing American boys under. American sons are already dying for President Roosevelt's private interests which are not the interests of the American people."

The statement went on to charge the President with acts of "lawlessness and irresponsibility" designed to "win the American people for a struggle against reason, faith and a feeling of justice. But whatever happens, the President will not be able to change the victorious campaign against Bolshevism. He will not be able to halt England's defeat. The only thing he can do is cause American sons and fathers to die in behalf of the secret wire-pullers in Washington and London."

Col. Frank Knox, U.S. Secretary of the Navy, spoke about the growing naval warfare between the United States and Germany at a Marine Corps banquet in New York on Nov. 2. "This war," he was reported by **Havas** as saying, "is above all a struggle for our own defense and does not have to be justified in the light of international law." He described the sinking of American vessels as something "worse than piracy" and said the nation would enjoy freedom only as long as it is prepared to fight for it. "After the fight," he added, "we will sign a peace based on law and justice."

Lindbergh Charges Subterfuge

Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, leading anti-interventionist, addressed a crowded house when he spoke before a rally of the America First Committee in Madison Square Garden, New York on Oct. 30. He declared that the American nation had been led to war by President Roosevelt by means of "subterfuge," and stood on the brink of a conflict which would "require us to attack the strongest military power the world has ever known" and probably to fight both on the Atlantic and the Pacific, in Europe and in Asia, at the same time.

He said that to attack Germany, the United States would have raise, equip and transport to Europe an expeditionary force of at least 10,000,000 men. Neither the Navy nor the merchant marine were adequate for the task of transportation, he added. And even if the United States were to succeed in such an enterprise, he asserted, it would mean the killing and maining of millions of Americans—"Every family in this nation would have its wounded and dead."

Speaking at the same meeting, Mr. John Cudahy, former American ambassador to Belgium, said the only hope for the United States to avoid involvement in war would be the summoning of a peace conference by President Roosevelt. He said Chancellor Hitler would not reject an offer of mediation at this time in view of the terrible casualties Germany had sustained in the Russian campaign.

Axis Repudiates F.D.R. Allegations

President Roosevelt's Navy Day speech, in which he claimed to have in his possession a secret Nazi map showing plans for carving up Latin America into five vassal states dominated by Germany, also plans for the creation of a new Nazi religion in which "Mein Kampf" would be substituted for the Bible and the symbols of the swastika and the naked sword for the Christian cross, drew angry abuse and vigorous denials from Berlin, with corresponding though milder comments in Rome and Tokyo.

The Wilhelmstrasse charged the President with "a new, crude swindle" and challenged him to produce the alleged map and plans. President Roosevelt, in the course of his Navy Day address, had said that he expected denials from Berlin but that the map and plans could not be published because that would betray a valuable source of information.

Work of Forgers?

If the documents existed, said the Wilhelmstrasse, they were "typical products from the workshops of Jewish forgers and hardly deserved serious attention." The map relating to South America, a spokesman declared, appeared in the August, 1941 issue of Fortune magazine, while the alleged plan for a Nazi church was contained in British propaganda pamphlets dropped over northern Germany by the Royal Air Force in October.

At a press conference in Berlin on Oct. 28, the official Nazi spokesman, Dr. Schmidt, ridiculed the President's speech as the utterance of a demented man. "Such shamelessness, such meanness, such impudence and idiocy," he said, caused one to ask whether the speech was "the product of a lunatic or a manifestation of human degeneracy."

Equally abusive was the **Berliner Lokalanzeiger**, which wrote: "We will not deny, for there is nothing to deny. We only state that Roosevelt is a liar. Such a good-for-nothing holds the highest office in one of the greatest white nations of the world. He is constantly using God's name, but he is a servant of the most evil forces fighting for the domination of the earth."

Angriff is Angry

The angry **Angriff** asserted: "Roosevelt has only one aim—to damage Germany. To serve Jewish aims, he resorts to lies and hypocrisy. He allies himself with the Bolshevik atheists and claims that these are guardians of religion. He allows Jewish finance to extend its tentacles all over South America, then asserts hypocritically that a secret German map reveals German plans concerning South America. This howler must not think that the world has not recognized him long ago. He lies, but his lies are too stupid. He is playing the game of the Jews, but he is not playing it successfully."

Virginio Gayda, editor of the **Giornale d'Italia**, mouthpiece of Premier Mussolini, said that the President's speech was remarkable for its "brutal directness." The American war-mongers, he declared, had now dropped their last shreds of camouflage, and Roosevelt's words "confirmed that the U.S. wanted to provoke the Axis powers by breaking into the counter-blockade zone in order to assist Britain."

The **Japan Times & Advertiser**, organ of the Tokyo Foreign Office, declared that the President was staking everything—his popularity and his career—in order to unite the nation into a single front by trying to convince the American people of the necessity for war. "His efforts, however, when faced with the facts, must be extremely depressing to the President. Strikes which are endangering the production of American factories do not seem to indicate national unity."

The **Hochi Shimbun**, generally believed under German influence, said it was not important that President Roosevelt had not mentioned Japan in his speech. "As long as the United States considers Germany its enemy, it must also consider Japan its enemy, since Japan and Germany are striving for the same goal—the introduction of a new world order providing for mutual assistance by the partners in the Three-Power Pact."

U.S. May Take Over Halifax

Political quarters in Washington were speculating this week on the possibility that the U.S. Navy might occupy Halifax, great Canadian sea base, thus freeing Canadian and British naval units for duty east of Iceland.

Rumors that such a development might be in the offing arose from the visit to the United States of Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, who commenced conferences with President Roosevelt at the latter's Hyde Park estate on Nov. 1.

Upon arrival at Hyde Park, the Canadian Premier said that his conferences with the President would cover all phases of United States-Canadian relations.

Chungking Denies Peace Talk Canard

Japanese-inspired reports to the effect that Madame Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Chen Kung-po, president of the Nanking Legislative Yuan, had recently met General Lung Yun, chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, regarding peace negotiations with Japan, have been ridiculed by responsible quarters at Chungking, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from the wartime capital.

The spokesman was quoted by *Kuo Min* as saying that "neither the National Government nor any of its officials has conducted, or would conduct, negotiations of any kind with the Japanese or their puppets."

Another Japanese report alleging that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek or Dr. Quo Tai-chi had conferred with the Soviet ambassador regarding a Sino-Soviet military alliance was equally groundless, the spokesman added.

In a speech delivered on Oct. 29 to the alumni of Fuh Tan University at Hongkong, Dr. Sun Fo, president of the Legislative Yuan, upheld the rule of the Kuomintang and said that the proposal to terminate one-party rule advanced by the Federation of Democratic Parties at Hongkong was a fallacy, *International News Service* reported.

The Chinese Republic and the Kuomintang are inseparable, Dr. Sun said, since the Republic was the creation of the Kuomintang. Following the northern expedition in 1926, administrative power was vested in the Kuomintang, which has been leading the country in resisting Japanese aggression since July of 1937.

Stating that President Roosevelt, Premier Churchill, Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini all emerged from one-party rule, Dr. Sun said that all governments in the world are in the hands of political parties and cannot be separated from them.

Dr. Sun contended that it is illogical to suggest the end of one-party government as urged in the manifesto and platform of the Federation of Democratic Parties. The Three Peoples Principles, on which the Kuomintang is founded, are particularly adapted to China's needs and rehabilitation, he said.

Another illuminating angle to reported Japanese relations with Yunnan was a statement made on Nov. 3 by Mr. Owen Lattimore, American political adviser to General Chiang Kai-shek, who had just returned from his first "look see" trip to the interior, especially Yunnan. He told correspondents at Chungking, that Governor Lung Yun as well as the people of Yunnan were prepared to defend the province and cooperate with the Central troops in the event of a Japanese invasion from the south.

He said Japanese agents had a hard time making much headway in Yunnan, where the people's standards of political thought and education were extremely rudimentary. He noticed during his sojourn in Yunnan that a Japanese drive against the province was the most common topic of conversation there.

Chungking Starts Drive For Glider Contributions

An enthusiastic drive for public contributions for the purchase of ten autogiros (motorless gliders) to be presented to the National Air Force has been underway at Chungking under the auspices of the Chungking Branch of the San Min Chu-I Youth Corps, according to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from the Chinese capital.

A solicitation committee has been organized with Mr. Pao Hua-kuo, director of the institute, as chairman. Among the honorary directors are Gen. Liu Chih, commander-in-chief of the Chungking Garrison Forces; Dr. Wu Kuo, mayor of Chungking; Mr. Chen Fang-hsien, chairman of the Chungking City Party Headquarters. Mr. Hsiao Tung-tsu, director of the *Central News Agency*, has been invited to be a member of the solicitation committee, added the report.

Subscriptions for savings bonds in Hunan province, up to the end of October, exceeded $20,000,000, the sum being the original goal, another *Kuo Min* dispatch from Changsha reported, adding that most of the bonds were sold at Hengyang, Yuanling and Chihkiang.

Wang Ching-wei Attends Commencement Exercises

Commencement exercises of 1,000 graduates from the Nanking-sponsored Central Army Non-Commissioned Officers' School was held on Thursday of last week at the National Auditorium in Nanking with Wang Ching-wei, President of the Nanking government, presiding, the Shanghai *Tairiku Shimpo* reported.

Gen. Okamura Inspects Troops in Shansi

General Yasuji Okamura, commander-in-chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China, returned to Peiping on Oct. 31 from an inspection of Japanese troops in Shansi province, according to a *Domei* dispatch from Peiping.

Gen. Okamura flew to Taiyuan, the Shansi provincial capital, on Oct. 28, Fengyang on Oct. 29, Yangchwan on Oct. 30 and travelled on Oct. 31 to Shihmen, whence he flew back to his headquarters at Peiping, the report added.

Chungking Promoting Cultural Reconstruction

A nation-wide cultural reconstruction movement will be launched at Chungking on Nov. 12, the birthday anniversary of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic, according to a **Kuo Min** dispatch from the Free China capital.

In a circular order to the various provincial and municipal governments, the Political Affairs Department of the Military Affairs Commission instructed that oratorical and essay contests be held in the schools, dealing with various aspects of the cultural reconstruction movement, the report added.

Invited to make public addresses on the occasion will be noted speakers who will interpret the bequeathed teachings of the late party leader. On that day both public and private libraries will be open to the public, said the report.

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Nazis Overrun Crimea as Drive for Caucasus Gets Under Way; Reds Bar British Troops

With battle-lines before hard-fighting Moscow but slightly changed during many days, world attention in the German-Soviet war was this week concentrated on the German break-through into the Crimea and the fall of Simferopol, the capital.

Having broken down Soviet resistance in the isthmus of Perekop, which connects the Crimea to the mainland, Nazi units apparently drove forward at lightning speed to take Simferopol, which they claim to have captured on Nov. 1. From Simferopol they were advancing on Yalta, at the southern tip of the Crimea, and at the same time striking westward to attack Sevastopol, vital Soviet naval base, from the rear. Sevastopol was under severe attacks by the Luftwaffe this week, forcing the Soviet Black Sea Fleet to rely increasingly on Novorossisk as a base.

It seemed fairly obvious that the Germans would have but little difficulty in occupying all of the Crimea, thus dealing a terrific blow to the entire Soviet position in the Black Sea and the Caucasus.

Drive to the Caucasus

Official quarters in Berlin openly stated that the German advance through the Crimea and the battle before Rostov, whose fall they confidently predicted, were the beginning of a drive for the Caucasian oilfields.

Indicative of Russian distrust of Britain was a report last week by the London correspondent of the New York **Post**, Mr. William Stoneman, who said that the Soviet Government had flatly refused to allow British troops to enter Soviet territory in order to defend the Caucasus. The Soviet attitude, he said, had caused perplexity in the British capital.

German lines between Kharkov and Orel were straightened out Nov. 2 when the Germans occupied Kursk, a town of about 100.000 inhabitants on the Moscow-Kharkov Railway and junction point for important east-west lines. Kursk possessed a number of industries, including metal-working plants, tobacco factories, leather enterprises, a synthetic rubber plant. Under construction was a rolling mill and a plant for the production of anti-tank guns and anti-aircraft guns. The rolling mill was intended to process ore from the Koroskovo iron-fields, about 100 kilometers southeast of Kursk, and among the most extensive in the Soviet Union. How much of this industry fell to the Germans is not yet known.

Yesterday, Nov. 7, the 24th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution was being celebrated in the Soviet Union. It was the first celebration of the Soviet national holiday under conditions of actual war since 1922, when the intervention and civil war came to an end.

German reports asserted this week that the populace of Moscow was in a state of panic, because the authorities, having long kept them in the dark about the real situation, suddenly disclosed the dire peril in which the Soviet capital is placed. The panic was said to have

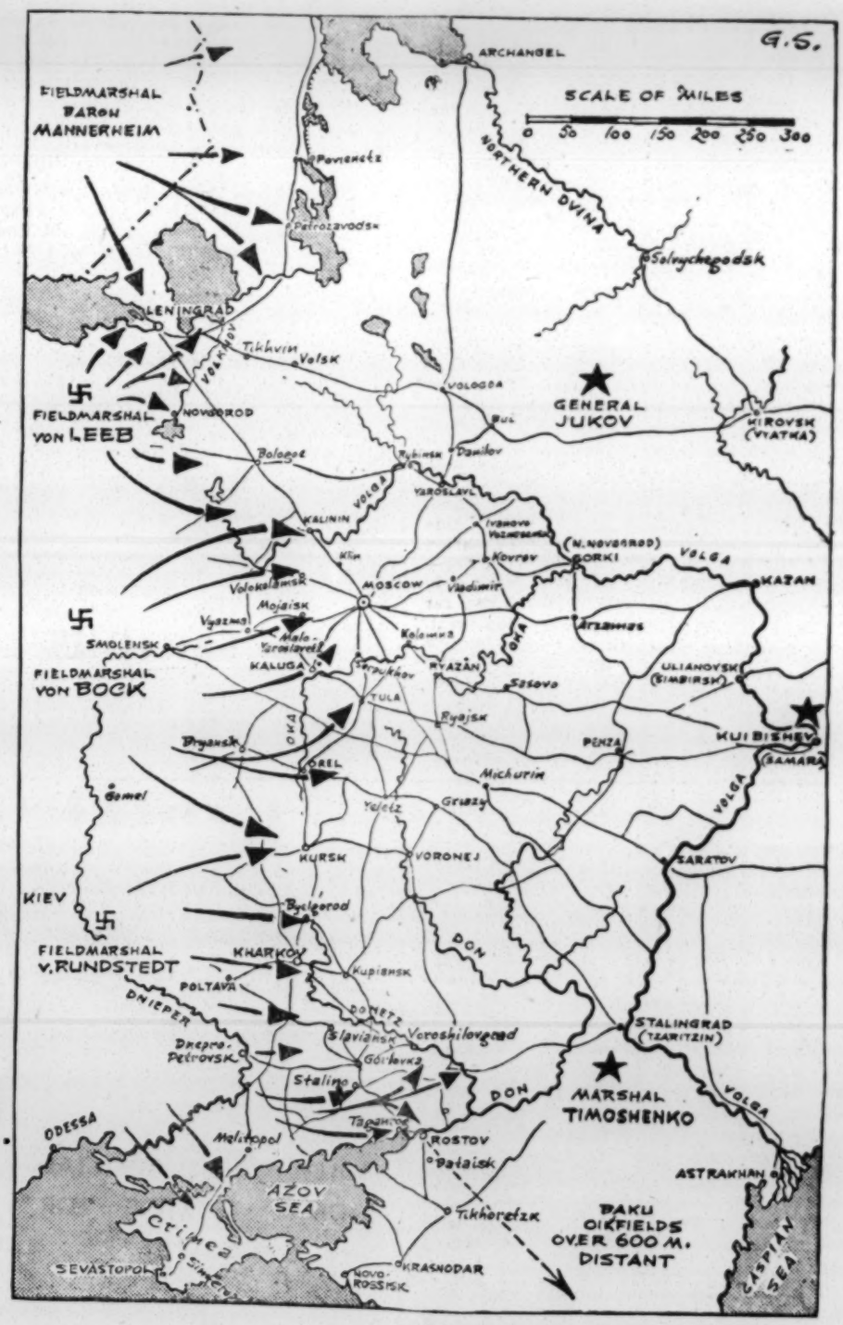
NAZIS GET UKRAINE WHEAT HARVEST

This year's wheat harvest in the Ukraine, Russia's former bread basket, is in the hands of the Germans, an I.N.S. correspondent cabled from Odessa via Berlin on Oct. 30. The correspondent said he had toured hundreds of miles through the Ukraine and was in a position to state that the wheat crop in all the area through which he passed had been harvested and stacked by the Germans, with threshing then in progress.

The Red Army, stated the correspondent, failed to destroy a single sheaf of wheat or any other grain before being forced by the Germans to abandon the largest and richest agricultural region in all Europe. He said he found no indication that the "scorched earth" orders of Dictator Stalin had anywhere been carried out.

The correspondent advanced two probable reasons why the crops had not been destroyed. Firstly, most of the wheat was too green to burn when the fighting was in progress. Secondly, the Ukrainian peasants "undoubtedly understood that it would be they who would suffer this winter if the harvests were destroyed."

The Greatest War of Movement



North-China Daily News map.

War maps, rather annoyingly, often become out-of-date between the time they are drawn and the time they appear in print. This map described, approximately, the lines of the German-Russian battlefront when it first appeared on Monday of this week. By Wednesday it required correction to show Kursk in German hands and the German armies well into the Crimea at and further south than Simferopol.

been accentuated by the departure of most of the departments of government and their heads. It was also alleged that administration was breaking down, that wages and salaries were being paid irregularly or not at all, and that there was a shortage of food.

Fresh German forces were battering at Soviet positions on the arc-shaped front before Moscow this week, and with the ground hardening due to frost, Berlin predicted that the German advance on the Soviet capital would move at an accelerated pace.

On Tuesday of this week, the interesting revelation was made in Washington that the Soviet Union had, through the U.S. Department of State, offered to make a separate peace with Finland as long ago as August 18, which affords yet one more example of how governments lie, for both Helsinki **and Moscow** denied at the time that they had any intention of making peace.

In revealing that Moscow had made the offer and that he had informed the Finnish Minister in Washington of the fact on Aug. 18, Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, warned Finland to cease military operations on Soviet territory and withdraw her troops therefrom if she desired to retain the friendship of the United States.

This warning is regarded as a last chance to Finland to pull out of the war before Britain declares war on her. The Soviet Government, it was revealed last week, had demanded that Britain declare war on Hungary, Rumania and Finland—all Hitler's allies in the attack on Russia. Britain is expected to take this action against all three countries, although a faint hope was held that Finland might agree to quit fighting—unless German pressure prevented her from doing so.

If Britain declares war on Finland, military observers pointed out, this might prove the first step in the creation of a "second front" against Hitler—not in the west, as popular opinion in Britain has demanded, but in the far north of the European continent. Archangel and Murmansk could become the bases of joint British and Soviet operations against the Finns and Hitler would either have to let his Finnish ally down or send forces to their assistance.

A voice was raised in behalf of peace on Nov. 2 when Turkey, speaking through Gen. Ismet Inonu, the President, offered to act as a mediator among the present belligerents in order to bring about restoration of peace, but at the same time warned that Turkey was prepared to fight to maintain her independence. He also said that Turkey disapproved of the occupation of other countries, whether by Britain or by the Axis. His appeal for peace fell on deaf ears.

Donald Arrives in Hawaii from Australia

W. H. Donald, Australian-born ex-adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, arrived in Honolulu on Oct. 29 aboard the steamship Mariposa from Australia and told the press that he intended returning to Chungking as soon as he could get passage. "I am not through with China by a long shot," he said, adding that he expected to again become adviser to China's Generalissimo.

Mr. Donald revealed that he had just spent a year in Papeete, Tahiti, writing his memoirs, which, he said, would not be published as long as his Chinese contemporaries remain in the spotlight.

Another arrival at Honolulu on the Mariposa was H. J. Timperley, adviser to the Chinese Publicity Board in Chungking, who was on his way to Washington, D.C.

Police Official In Kidnap Gang

Five members of a powerful abduction gang allegedly headed by a high city government police official were arraigned before the First Special District Court on Oct. 31 on two separate charges of armed kidnapping. The quintet, one of whom was a chauffeur, were arrested by Settlement Police in the Great Eastern Hotel, back of the Wing On Company.

The Chinese police official, it was alleged, participated in the kidnappings by riding in the gang's motor car in his uniform so as to facilitate passing through barriers leading into Nantao with victims handcuffed in the car. The ringleader had been allegedly in detention in Nantao, and arrangements were being made for his extradition to the Settlement for trial.

The five accused on Oct. 15 went to the Nanyang Coal Briquette Company, saying that they were from the Japanese, and asked to see the manager. Finding that he was out, the gang forced the godown supervisor, Lee Shu-tsung, into their car and drove him away to Nantao. Having located the gang's hide-out at 175 Jan Ka Loo in Nantao, which was the home of the puppet police official, Police rescued the godown supervisor and effected the arrest of the police official while the rest of the gang were absent. Subsequent investigation led to the arrest of the gang at the Far Eastern Hotel in the Settlement.

The gang was also known to be responsible for another kidnapping conducted in the Settlement. Zau Zau-li, the second victim, also appeared in court and identified two of the accused as being the men who kidnapped him recently.

Chinese Bishop Said Slain in Shantung

Bishop Chow, nine Chinese students and four nuns (including one of German nationality) were slain at Sienhsien on the Tehchow-Shihchiachwang Railway in southern Shantung recently, according to statements by a troveler from North China which were published in the *China Press* on Oct. 31. The traveler said that the killing was the result of the discovery of some guns and ammunition in a lake near the Catholic mission at Sienhsien. The weapons had been in the mission compound since the days of the Boxer rebellion, and fearing possible trouble with the Japanese, the missionaries dumped them in the lake. Someone noticed the dumping, informed the Japanese. The latter dragged the lake, found the arms, and arrested Biship Chow and a number of others, charging that they had concealed the arms for future use in guerrilla activities. The Bishop, nine students and four nuns were then shot.

Following the publication of this report, the Japanese military spokesman in Peiping, while denying that a German nun had been killed, admitted that 13 Chinese priests of the French Jesuit Mission at Sienhsien were arested on suspicion that they had relations with "Communist-bandits." The spokesman did not say whether they had been executed.

Nipponese Generals Are Received by Emperor

Lieut.-Generals Seiichiro Shinohara, Geroku Seki, Shotaro Katayama, Tetsujiro Yamada and Masao Baba, who had returned to Japan from China after long service at the front, were received in audience on Nov. 4 by the Japanese Emperor at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. The five generals were later received by the Empress, who presented each with a vase engraved with the imperial crest, according to a **Domei** dispatch from Tokyo.

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S.M.C. Delegation in Hongkong To Petition the Currency Board

Shanghai's steadily worsening economic plight due to ever-rising prices, hoarding, and the inadequacy of foreign exchange allotments by the licensed banks to meet necessary imports (not to speak of the additional difficulty of getting imported commodities to Shanghai due to lack of shipping) received emphasis last Sunday when Mr. J. H. Liddell, chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Dr. R. J. McMullen, American member of the S.M.C., sailed for Hongkong to confer with the Currency Stabilization Board.

The two delegates, it was reported, took with them a complete report regarding foreign exchange requirements of local importers of essential commodities and will ask the Board to increase the exchange allotments to Shanghai.

Allocations Increased

Licensed banks here were notified by the Board last week that November allocations of foreign exchange had been increased with regard to imports of foodstuffs and coal. The Board stated, according to a *Reuter* report from Hongkong, that past allocations had been generous considering the large stocks of essential commodities in Shanghai. It deplored the constant rise in prices, which it attributed to speculation and hoarding on a large scale.

An example of brazen profiteering came to light early this week when retailers advanced the prices of imported American cigarettes on the basis of existing stocks which were bought when exchange rates were much more favorable than those now prevailing. Camels went as high as $3 per package of 20, while Chesterfields and Lucky Strikes were selling at prices ranging from $3.30 to $2.20.

Wholesale distributors of these brands revealed that they were supplying retailers at the average price of $1.07 cents per package of 20 for all these brands. The retailers were thus making exorbitant profits.

S.M.C. Rice Hoarded

Profiteering is similarly to be observed where native products are concerned. Hoarding has even been extended to the rice which the S.M.C. imports to be sold at fixed maximum prices. Stores handling this rice for the S.M.C., it was discovered last week, were hoarding their stocks and refusing to supply retail customers. To counter this vicious practice, the S.M.C. announced that it intended to open its own rice-selling depots. A notice was published inviting bids for the operation of such depots on an agency basis.

In still another move to check the upward flight of prices, the S.M.C. late last week invited the cooperation of importers and manufacturers, suggesting that they form an association for the purpose, and many firms are understood to have responded favorably. It was proposed that members of the association should:

1. Voluntarily maintain their prices at reasonable levels.
2. Fix retail prices allowing a reasonable profit and communicate them to the S.M.C. for the information of the public and their possible adoption by the S.M.C. as maximum prices which may not be exceeded.
3. Undertake to supply the public direct in retail quantities in case of absolute necessity.
4. Devise measures to control the prices of middlemen in those trades in which middlemen normally intervene.
5. Seek the cooperation of retailers' associations where such exist.

The S.M.C. this week received authority from the Consular Body to apply a new bye-law, recently framed, empowering the S.M.C. to fix maximum prices for commodities.

In the month of October, the cost of living for Chinese workers in Shanghai rose 4.47 per cent as compared with September, while the cost of living of western foreign salaried employees rose by 9.91 per cent, the S.M.C. reports. The cost of living index of Chinese workers stood at 1001.88 in October as compared with 100 in 1936, the pre-hostilities year, while the foreign cost of living index was 323.04 as against 100 in 1939, when the index in that category was established.

Epidemic of Fires In Central District

An epidemic of fires of disastrous proportions, some due to the illicit hoarding of combustibles in unlicensed premises, has descended on the downtown business district of Shanghai's International Settlement.

The epidemic started on Oct. 28 when a godown situated in a maze of alleyways back of Nanking and Szechuen Roads went up in flames to provide one of the most spectacular blazes in local history. The damage was estimated at $5,000,000 and it took the fire brigade 24 hours of hard labor before the last embers were stamped out.

Investigation disclosed a criminal state of affairs. On the ground floor, which was used as a godown, were stored large quantities of chemicals, matches, glue, caustic soda, nitrate of potash and chlorate of potash, while the floor above housed about 100 Chinese families with hundreds more living in the immediate vicinity.

All the combustibles are believed to have been the property of hoarders and fire brigade officials expressed the opinion that insurance companies would be entitled to refuse payment of compensation to the owners. A Chinese fireman lost his life while working at the scene of the fire. It was hinted this week that court action would be taken against the owners for storing inflammables in non-licensed premises.

On Nov. 2 there were two more downtown fires. One gutted the roof, attic and top floor of the building housing the Standard Optical Company on Nanking Road, while the other reduced to a charred ruin the entire fifth floor of the Sun Sun Department store, also on Nanking Road.

The Fire Brigade is conducting inspections all over the Settlement to discover and end fire hazards due to illicit storing of inflammables and the French Concession authorities are doing likewise. Residents have been requested to report to the authorities whenever they learn or suspect that such goods are being illicitly stored.

U.S. Sends Air Officer to P.I.

Transferred from the bombardment wing of the U.S. Army Air Corps at Savannah, Georgia, Major-Gen. Louis H. Brereton has been named chief of the first United States air force in the Far East, with headquarters at Manila. The appointment was announced in Washington by the War Department on October 25, as Major-Gen. Brereton was winging his way across the Pacific in a Clipper plane, bound for Manila from Honolulu.

Major-Gen. Brereton is 51 years of age and one of the youngest majors-general in the U.S. Army. He graduated from Annapolis in 1911 and served as U.S. air attache in France after World War I. Thereafter he was stationed at Savannah. His transfer to the Far East is taken to indicate that aerial patrol duties in Oriental waters, hitherto borne exclusively by the Navy, will now be partly taken over by the Army. Major-Gen. Brereton will be subordinate to Lieut.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commander-in-chief of United States Forces in the Far East.

Horse and Buggy Comes to Nanking

Following Tientsin's example, Nanking, capital of the puppet Wang Ching-wei regime, has brought back the days of the "horse and buggy"—not due to any preference for the equestrian mode of travel, but because of the gasoline shortage.

The "new" carriages, **Transocean** reported on Oct. 26, have made their appearance on Nanking's treets. They are built like buses, are painted yellow with green stripes, have rubber-tired rear wheels and wooden wheels at the front.

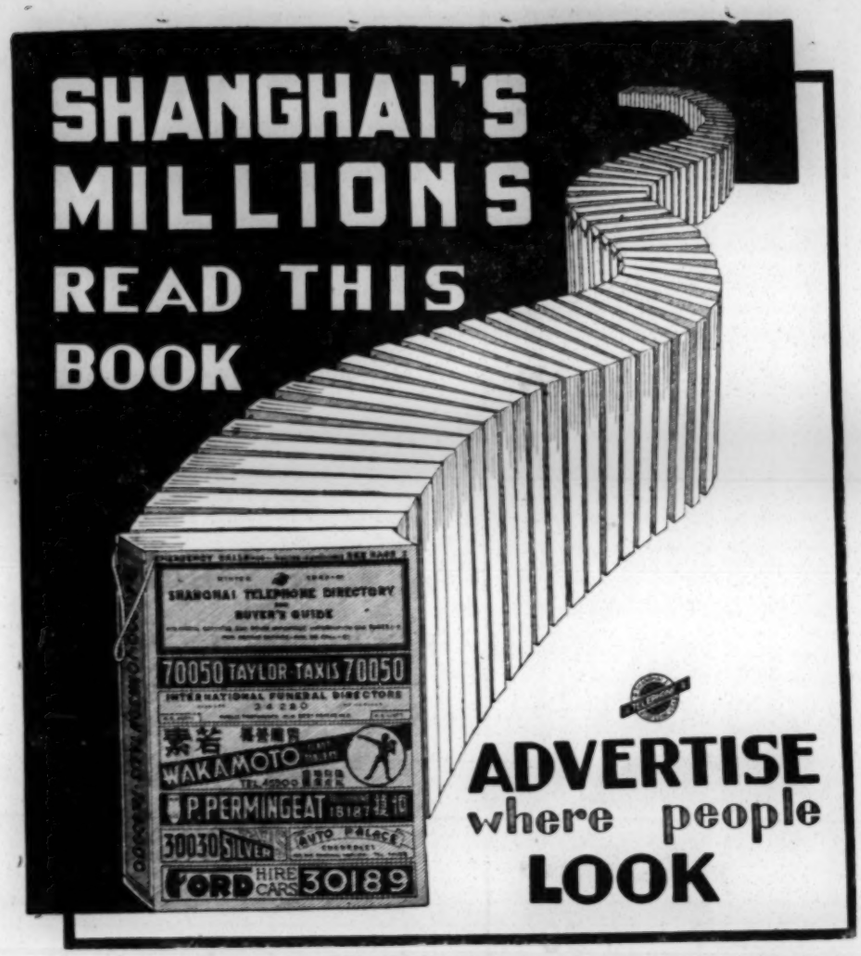
Each of the carriages is drawn by two horses and seats about 20 passengers.

This is the public transportation system. Persons desiring private vehicles of their own and not caring to use ricshas are also taking to horse-drawn carriages. Their motor-cars are in storage—no gasoline!

Four Beers a Month For The Citizens of Japan

The Tokyo Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry has established a "registration and allocation" system for the retail rationing of beer, whereby each household will be allowed no more than four bottles of the amber liquid per month. Distribution will be made on the basis of a register of consumers to be kept by retail liquor dealers. The system is to operate until the end of December and may be extended beyond then.

Japan's economic plight, according to **Foreign Commerce Weekly**, official organ of the Department of Commerce in Washington, has been greatly worsened by the cessation of trade between that country and the democratic bloc. The raw material shortage has been aggravated and is seriously disrupting industrial activity. Japan must now depend for raw materials almost exclusively on the yen-bloc countries, where supplies are either inadequate or non-existent.



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Gov't Appointments And Transfers

Appointments and transfers at Chungking in recent weeks include the following: Dr. Feng Yang-chai, member of the Chinese Legation at Lisbon, transferred to Chinese Embassy at London; Ho Fu-chow, director-general affairs department Yellow River Conservancy Commission; Shih Kwei-ling counsellor of Ministry of Economics; Mandate of Commendation issued in honor of Prince Te-Ku-Chan-A-Mu-Ku-Lang, Jassak of Wu-Shen Banner, for his services to Mongolian people; Prof. Lo Hsiang-lin of National Sun Yat-sen University commended for recent discoveries concerning life of late Dr. Sun Yat-sen; Chen Yi, until recently Chairman of Fukien to position of director of commissariat department of Military Affairs Commission in succession to Yu Fei-peng, transferred to another post; Gen. Liu Chien-hsu, chairman of Fukien, announced appointment of Sa Meng-wu as provincial commissioner of education; Hu Mei appointed counsellor of Wartime Relief Commission, Chu Ching-hsuan appointed secretary in Ministry of Social Affairs; Dr. Hsu Shih-chin chief technical expert in National Health Administration in succession to Dr. Yao Ko-feng, who was transferred to another post.

Mr. Liu Shih-shun, head of the European Bureau of Foreign Office, appointed China's first minister to Canada; Liang Lung, formerly minister to Rumania, will assume post in Ministry vacated by Mr. Liu; Hsu Tao-lin, former charge d'affaires in Rome, given post in Foreign Office and Chien Tai, former ambassador to Belgium, appointed Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs; Wu Pei-chih, prominent mercrant of Tsoshan, Hupeh, commended for his personal donation of $120,000 for relief of war refugees and wounded soldiers; recent appointments to Foreign Exchange Control Commission include, Tung Meng-cheng, director First Department, Yang Ching-chun, director Second Department; Kwok Ching-chun, director of Third Department; Chen Li-ting, director of Fourth Department; Koo Yi-chun, Vice-Minister of Finance will serve as secretary-general of Committee.

Mr. Hsu Chung-hao was appointed secretary-general of Examination Yuan; Mo Ou-chu, general manager of Agricultural Credit Bureau, returned to Chungking following inspection trip to Burma; T. K. Tseng appointed representative of Executive Yuan in Burma; Shen Shih-yuan appointed chairman of Committee for Preliminary Tests of Higher Civil Service Examinations; Lien Sheng-hai and Chu Hsueh-fan appointed members of Legislative Yuan; Li Hsiang-yuan appointed chief technical expert of Ministry of Agriculture and Afforestation; Feng Tse-fang appointed chief technical expert of Central Agricultural Experimental Institute; high decoration conferred on Gen. Sun Lien-chung, commander Fifth War Area, Nanyang, Honan; Huang Hsia chien appointed director of Central Meteorological Bureau at Chungking; Chang Ping-chun appointed counsellor of Executive Yuan and Chi Hsu, secretary in Executive Yuan in place of Tuan Mo-kai, previous Counsellor and Chang Ping-chun, secretary, who transferred to other posts; Yu Chun-chi, consul-general, New York, promoted from 3rd Tsien-jen rank to 2nd rank in consular service; Tsai Meng-chien appointed mayor of Lanchow, capital of Kansu.

Hsu Kan, Minister of Food, announced the following appointments of personnel in the Ministry: Liu Yung-kai, Liu Chi-lun and Chang Ching-yuan, secretaries; Chen Yu-wen, Yang Sui-ling, Kang Pao-chih, Hsueh Chung-tai, Fu Kuang-lin and Chen Pai-ching, counsellors; Wang Yuan, director of General Affairs department; Chen Hsi-hsiang, director of personnel; Yang Lin, director of Military Food Supply department; Yin Ching-fu, director of civilian food supply; Jen Shih-chang, director of storage and transportation; Li Chia-lung, director of Finance department; Po Meng-chiu, director of investigation; Weng Chih-yung and Shen Kuo-chin, chief technical experts; Fang Chao-chen, Cheng Mao-hsing, Teng Ta-lu, Lu Hsin-yu, Chang Ling and Yang Li food superintendents; Tu Chung-kwang, director of Chungking Municipal Food Bureau.

Mr. Wang Chu-tan appointed counsellor of Ministry of Education; Peng Pai-chuan, secretary in Ministry of Education; Chu Cheng-yu appointed member of Military Advisory Council; Hsu Shou-fei appointed secretary of examination and selection committee of Examination Yuan; Ku I-chun former assistant manager of Farmers' Bank of China, appointed general manager in place of Yeh Cho-tang, who died recently while on a trip to the United States; Chu Jun-cheng, manager of Shanghai Branch transferred to head office as assistant manager; Dr. Hsu Hsien-kung, professor of organic chemistry at National Wu-Han University, appointed exchange professor to Rangoon University; Han An appointed director of Central Afforestation Experimental Institute; Pan I-chih, vice-minister of economics, completes inspection of industrial organizations in Szechwan and makes recommendations for assisting privately-owned factories; Kao Hsiang-kao appointed director of personnel department of Ministry of Finance.

Szechwan Harvests Bumper Rice Crops

A bumper crop of rice was observed this autumn in Szechwan province as well as in other provinces of Free China. According to figures recently disclosed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the harvest of rice in Szechwan this year totaled 147,000,000 shih piculs, showing an increase of 46,000,000 shih piculs over that of last year.

However, this good crop is rather unexpected. Since the planting of the rice saplings last spring the weather has been extremely unfavorable. In May and early June there was excessive rainfall and then a protracted drought commenced. Rice and other cereals such as maize and kaoliang withered in the dry, hard fields.

It was then that the food problem reached its climax. The price of rice was running higher daily. Owing to the gloomy harvest prospects, farmers refrained from selling and unscrupulous profiteers employed large sums of money for hoarding.

Queues of Chungking folks were often sighted standing in the blazing sunshine waiting to purchase the "fair price rice" at street corners. Leading articles concerning measures to be taken to solve the food problem appeared almost in all Chungking newspapers. Meetings were held for the same purpose. The problem of rice was the commonest topic of conversation at that time. It was simply unimaginable that there should be a famine in the basic province of China's resistance and reconstruction. The fact that the crop of the past year was below par redoubled the gravity of the situation.

However, in the middle of June the weather suddenly changed. Rain poured for weeks. This blessing saved the crops. It is interesting to recollect how happy and excited the Chungking folks were when they heard that the withered crops were reviving.

In early August, just prior to the harvest, heavy rain fell again. This again worried people enormously for it is detrimental to the crop as the spikes would sprout when they were soaked long in water. But the weather cleared. It was amidst the heaviest Japanese bombings of Chungking that the crops were gathered in Szechwan. Chinese civilians in the dugouts said to each other: "It doesn't matter to have air raids if only the weather is fine so we can have a good crop."

The new rice has been on the market for several weeks and the price has dropped considerably. Before the harvest a picul of rice was quoted at $250 while it costs only $200 at present. Chungking, Oct. 16, 1941

Telephone System for The 'Model Peace Zone'

An extensive telephone network in Nanking's "model peace zone" which embraces a large area in Kiangsu province south of the Yangtsze River will be completed by the middle of this month by the Japanese-owned Central China Telecommunications Company, according to the Shanghai Tairiku Shimpo.

Telephone services will be established between Shanghai and Taichang, Taichang and Changshu, Changshu and Wusih, Wusih and Kiangyin, Quinsan and Taichang, and Taichang and Shakichen, the report said.

Another two telegraph offices will be established at Taichang and Kianyin, it was added.

Nippon Firms Told Not To Deal With Americans

Japanese businessmen in Shanghai were privately instructed by the Japanese Consulate-General early this week to discontinue dealings with American firms and individual American traders, according to reports in the daily press. The instruction was regarded as a warning that regulations framed when Japan took counter-freezing measures against the democracies are to be strictly enforced.

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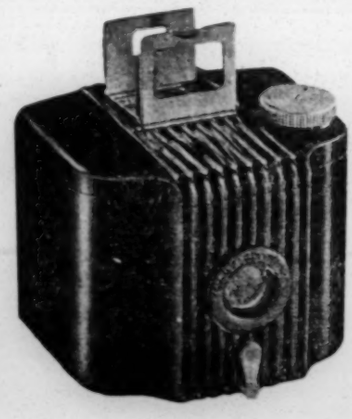

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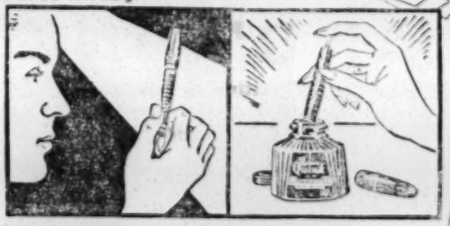

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Who's Who in China

Mr. Hioe Njan-yoeng (Chiu Yuan-yung), overseas merchant, born in Meihsien, Kwangtung province, 1896; engaged in business at Batavia for 20 years before becoming the director of N.V.

Chiu Yuan-yung

丘元榮

Handelsmaatschappij Yoeng Sheng in Batavia; served as chairman, Chinese Chamber of Commerce and concurrently chairman, Overseas Chinese Relief Committee for Charity, at Batavia; raised $100,000,000 for the Chinese government at Chungking for refugee relief work and donated personally a sum of $500,000; returned to China in January, 1941 and invested $200,000 for the establishment of a glass works in his native town, Meihsien; visited Chungking in April, 1941, where he was received by Chairman Lin Sen and General Chiang Kai-shek. Address: N. V. Handel Mij. Yoeng Sheng, Batavia, N. E. I.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Owen Lattimore, adviser to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, returned to Chungking on Nov. 1 from a trip to Yunnan.

•

Yu Yu-jen, president of the Control Yuan, who returned to Lanchow, capital of Kansu, from a trip to Chinghai (Kokonor) on Nov. 1, learned upon arrival there that his younger brother had died at Sanyuan, central Shensi.

•

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was 55 years of age on Thursday, Oct. 30. He was the recipient of numerous telegrams from friends at home and abroad, congratulating him and wishing him and the Chinese people success.

•

Dr. Wei Tao-ming, recently appointed Chinese ambassador to France, arrived in New York with his wife and members of the embassy staff on Oct. 31. They immediately booked passage on the Cuba mail liner for Havana.

•

Vincent Sheean, noted correspondent and author, and Edgar Scott Mowrer, correspondent for **Chicago Daily News**, arrived in Chungking on Nov. 1 from Lashio, Burma. Both Mr. Sheean and Mr. Mowrer spent considerable time in the Netherlands Indies and in Malaya, prior to proceeding to west China.

•

Mr. Frank P. Lockhart, American Consul-General, is seriously ill at the Country Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhus. When Mr. Lockhart first became ill it was thought he was suffering from flu, but later the disease was diagnosed as typhus. Mr. E. F. Stanton is now in charge of the Consulate-General in the absence of Mr. Lockhart.

•

James Baxter, financial adviser to the Burma Government and a member of the British financial and economic mission to China, who has been in Chungking for some time, departed for Rangoon on Nov. 1 in order to confer with Sir Reginald Dorman-Smith, governor of Burma. He plans to return to Chungking shortly. Major Richmond, A.D.C. to the governor of Burma, who also has been visiting in Chungking, returned to Rangoon with Mr. Baxter.

•

The Duke of Windsor, who has been traveling in the United States and returned to his post as governor of the Bahamas this week, visited various war plants in the Detroit area on Oct. 31. While there he was taken for a 30-mile-an-hour ride in a tank and was cheered by thousands of workers in the automobile plants. He also rode in an army "jeep," a small four-wheeled motor vehicle, which was built to replace motorcycles. The Duke also spent considerable time in the Ford Company's River Rouge plant, the largest factory in the world.

•

The Rev. Antonio Maria Alves, S.J., died in Macao on Oct. 31. Fr. Alves came to China from Portugal in 1893 and first taught in the Macao Seminary. Later he was transferred to the Zikawei Institute at Shanghai to complete his studies. He was admitted to the Order of Jesuits in 1880. Following his ordination, he served for a time as rector of the Macao Seminary. He returned to Portugal and was appointed Master of Novices in 1907, but in 1910 he was imprisoned and exiled in connection with religious troubles and spent several years in Holland, Belgium and Spain. Following several years in Brazil, he returned to China in 1925 and was appointed Superior of the Jesuit Mission in Shiuhing.

Noel Coward, noted British playwright, was fined £200 with £20 costs on Oct. 31 for failing to offer to the British treasury $57,847 in U.S. currency and for selling, without the consent of the treasury, 100 shares in American Can Co., which he owned. Mr. Coward testified that he had never heard of the defense finance regulation prior to his arrest and was innocent of intentional misdoing.

•

Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugesson, British Ambassador to Turkey, was the victim of another "incident" at Ankara when an unknown assailant hurled a stone at him while he was playing tennis. The rock apparently was thrown by a sling-shot, but failed to hit him. Sir Hughe, while ambassador at Nanking, was shot and seriously wounded by a machine-gunner on a Japanese war plane, while traveling from Nanking to Shanghai shortly after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

•

Miss Penelope Piercy, whose father is head of the British Government oil-purchasing commission in the United States, arrived in Chungking on Nov. 1, having made the trip from Washington, D.C. to Rangoon and then to Chungking over the Burma road. She drove a truck from Lashio to Kunming and then continued as a passenger on the truck to Chungking, a trip of 800 miles, which she made without mishap and in the remarkably brief time of one week. She said that she spent several nights on the truck high in the wild mountain district through which the road passes. Miss Piercy will proceed to Chengtu, where she will remain for some time as a representative of the British Christian Student Movement.

Sir Earl Page, Australian representative in Great Britain, participated for the first time in a meeting of the British Cabinet on Oct. 31 upon invitation of the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill. It was announced that Sir Earl will participate in cabinet meetings in future when matters of interest to Australia are discussed.

•

Josephus Daniels, U.S. Ambassador to Mexico for many years, has resigned because of his wife's ill-health. Mr. Daniels was a newspaper publisher in North Carolina when President Woodrow Wilson appointed him Secretary of the Navy in the first World War. Franklin D. Roosevelt was then Assistant Secretary of the Navy and the two became warm personal friends, planning together the strategy of the U.S. Navy in World War I.

•

Lui Wen, Minister of Manchukuo in Rumania, presented his credentials to King Michael in Bucharest on Oct. 31. The Vice-Premier and Deputy Foreign Minister, Prof. Mihai Antonescu, was also present. The Manchukuoan Minister thanked King Michael for a high Rumanian decoration which was given to Emperor Pu Yi some time ago. King Michael also thanked Mr. Liu Wen for a decoration which Emperor Pu Yi had sent him in exchange.

•

The first divorce resulting allegedly from the State Department's ban on American women remaining in the Orient, occurred in San Francisco on Nov. 2 when Miss Areta Gillman, actress, was granted a divorce from her husband Albert J. Foyt, who resides in Manila. Miss Gillman was divorced from Wallace Beery, movie actor, in 1939, after which she immediately married Mr. Foyt. She charged that her husband made frequent trips to the Orient without her and spurned her demands that he return to the United States.

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Nanking has appointed Wu Ko-tsun as consul-general at Yokohama. He was previously counsellor of the Nanking Foreign Ministry.

•

Shunichi Fukuya, President of the **Tairiku Shimpo**, Japanese Army-controlled newspaper in Hongkew, has resigned and returned to Japan.

Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, Finnish Minister to Japan and Manchukuo, arrived at Hsinking on Nov. 4 and was scheduled to present his credentials to Emperor Pu-Yi on the following day.

•

Mr. F. C. Gimson, who was connected with the civil administration in Ceylon, has been appointed Colonial Secretary for Hongkong, in succession to N. L. Smith, who held this position for more than 30 years.

•

Mr. Yngwe Laurell will lecture before the members of the Royal Asiatic Society at 5:30 p.m. Thursday, Nov. 13, on the subject, "Chinese Celadon Porcelains." The lecture will be illustrated. The chair will be occupied by Mr. A. H. George, C. M. G. President of the Society.

•

Judge Milton J. Helmick of the U.S. Court for China, who went home on vacation several weeks ago, is expected to return to Shanghai shortly as he is a passenger on the President Van Buren, scheduled to arrive in Hongkong this week.

•

Col. Samuel L. Howard, Commander of the U.S. Fourth Marines, was guest of honor and speaker at a meeting of the American University Club, at the American Club, on Friday, Oct. 31. Col. Howard spoke on the subject, "The U.S. Marine Corps."

•

The recently completed Lockwood Memorial Chapel at the Shanghai Y.M.C.A. on Boulevard de Montigny, will be dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Monday, Nov. 10 at 5:30 p.m. Mr. William W. Lockwood, who died in 1936 was connected with the local Y.M.C.A. and the National Committee for 33 years.

•

The Tokyo Foreign Office recently announced the appointment of Kiyomizu Miyake, engineer, connected with the office of the Governor of Formosa, as Consul at Saigon, Indo-China, and Taisuke Saito, staff member of the Fuel Bureau of the Industry Ministry at Tokyo, as Consul at Hanoi.

•

A report by **United Press** from Manila on Nov. 4 stated that Mr. Oterman Rene Rubin of Shanghai, was refused permission to land in Manila, when he arrived there on the French liner d'Artagnan. The **Manila Tribune** published a report stating that Mr. Rubin, who is of Rumanian nationality, had some connection with the Axis.

•

Gen. Louis Brunot, former governor of Free French Oceania, with headquarters at Papeete, passed through Honolulu on Oct. 31 on his way to London by way of the United States. He said that his purpose was to report to Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the Free French movement in London. He refused to comment on a rumored clash between two rival de Gaullist factions at Tahiti.

•

Two of Shanghai's leading insurance executives, James Nichols, Manager of American Foreign Insurance Association, and Bruce S. Jenkins, President of Bruce S. Jenkins, Fed. Inc., General Insurance, including Automobile, have had their motor cars stolen recently. Mr. Nichols' car was stolen from the street in front of his home in the French Concession, while Mr. Jenkins' car was stolen on Great Western Road by armed gangsters.

Mr. Ellis Hayim, wealthy British resident, recently donated the sum of CN$99,192 to the British War Fund, this being the expense involved in producing the recent XCDN "Midnight Follies," which raised a further large sum for the war fund. The Midnight Follies, consisting of a miniature "Coney Island," was held in the garden of Mr. Hayim's residence.

•

Dr. Chen Yun-wen, a former student in Germany, was appointed Administrative Foreign Vice-Minister, and Chen Kuo-fung was appointed chief of the general affairs bureau of the Nanking Foreign Office on Nov. 4. Other appointments included Chang Chao-chow, director of the European Affairs department; Wang Hua-fung, director of the American Affairs bureau, and Sun Ni-pu, director of the treaties department.

•

Dr. Wolfgang Sorge, veteran German newspaper correspondent in the Far East and correspondent for the **Berliner Lokalanzeiger**, died in his apartment in the French Concession on the evening of Friday, Oct. 31. His death was due to a heart ailment. Dr. Sorge spent nearly 20 years in newspaper correspondence work in the Far East, including China and Japan. He wrote a book on Manchuria in 1938.

•

A party of six newspapermen from Chile, headed by Mr. George Vial Jones, editor of **La Nation**, made a trip through Korea and Manchukuo as guests of the Japanese, late in October. While in Korea they interviewed Gen. Jiro Minami, Governor-General and Gen. Seichiro Itagaki, Commander of the Japanese garrison in Korea. The Japanese also escorted the newspapermen over the Fushun open-cut coalfield near Mukden. The Chilean newspapermen were brought to Japan in connection with a Japanese program to sign a barter agreement with the Government of Chile.

Dr. Wang Wen-hao, Minister of Economics, was elected president of the Chinese Engineering Society, at the annual meeting of the organization held in Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow Province, which concluded its sessions on Oct. 25. Other officers elected were: Vice-Presidents, Mao I-sheng and Yang I; directors: Hsueh Tzu-hsin, Li Hsu-mou, Hsu En-tseng, Ling Hung-hsun, Chow Jen, Li Shu-tien, Shen I, Hsia Kwang-yu and Chien Chang-chi.

•

Prof. Eijiro Kawai of the Department of Economics of Tokyo Imperial University was found guilty of "disturbing peace and order," by the Tokyo Court of Appeals, and fined the sum of Yen 300, on a charge of "writing and publishing leftist books." At the same time, Toshisade Suzuki, President of the "Critical-Japan Publishing Company," was fined Yen 100 for publishing Prof. Kawai's books. The four books which Prof. Kawai wrote were, "Criticism of Fascism," "Second Student Lift," "Theory of Social Policy," and "Present Crisis and Liberalism." Prof. Kawai appealed the case to the Japanese Supreme Court.

•

The U.S. naval authorities on Nov. 5 issued instructions for the evacuation of all wives and children of naval officers stationed on Guam, according to reports from Washington on Nov. 4. Another report from San Francisco said that women and children at Wake Island also would be evacuated immediately and similar action would be taken with regard to women and children on the smaller islands of the Hawaiian archipelago. Wake Island as well as Guam are now links on the route of the Trans-Pacific clipper planes, while Midday is also a naval and air base and cable station. Guam is the most important of the Mariana Islands and long has been in dispute in Congress with regard to its fortification as a strong naval base.

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EVENTS IN BRIEF

According to **Havas** message from New York, a strike of 700 workers in the Becton-Dickinson Manufacturing Company has tied up work on large orders for surgical instruments for China and Soviet Russia. The plant is located at East Rutherford, New Jersey and is one of the largest firms manufacturing surgical instruments.

•

The new Chungking Ministry of Food and the China Central Trust Company have formed a China Food Industrial Corporation which will be incorporated for CN$4,000,000. The company will be headed by Tuan Han-lo and will engage in the establishment and operation of factories, including flour and wheat mills, a canned goods factory and a machine-tool factory.

•

The Chinese municipal authorities at Chungking, China's wartime capital, banned the playing of mah jongg and other forms of gambling, but when the regulations were not observed the police in the week preceding Oct. 31 arrested between 600 and 700 offenders. Civilians are subjected to a fine, but government and bank employees have been subjected to more severe penalties, including six months in jail at hard labor.

•

A four-engined U.S. Army bomber which carried some of the members of the American Mission to Moscow, landed safely at Bolling Field, Virginia on Oct. 31, having made a complete circuit of the world. The bomber flew across the Atlantic to Great Britain, ther to Moscow, and returned by way of the Far East, landing at Singapore, Australia, Wake Island, Honolulu and Los Angeles. The plane was piloted by Major Alva L. Harvey, who said the flight over the Pacific probably was the longest overwater hop ever attempted by a land plane.

•

The United China Relief, or Church Committee, which is now conducting a campaign for relief funds in the United States, remitted the sum of US$75,000 to Shanghai in October and announced that similar sums will be sent here in November and December. The new chairman of the executive committee will be Sidney D. Gamble, vice-president of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. Mr. Gamble resided in Peiping for several years and is widely known for his social and economic investigations in North China. He once made a social survey of Peiping.

•

The property of the British Asiatic Petroleum Company at Changsha, capital of Hunan Province, was deliberately bombed and seriously damaged by the Japanese in the recent fighting in the vicinity of that city, according to a report received in Shanghai on Oct. 24. It was stated that the Japanese, prior to their occupation of Changsha, subjected the city to a fierce aerial bombardment and foreigners in the city saw Japanese planes swoop down on the A.P.C. tanks and office buildings and drop bombs on them, despite the fact they were plainly marked with the British flag. Fortunately the tanks were empty, otherwise there would have been a serious conflagration as one large bomb, which fell between two tanks, destroyed one and damaged three others. Four other bombs struck a godown, which was wrecked and burned, and the power plant at the installation was completely destroyed. Several of the other buildings also suffered damage. Since the company's property is located a considerable distance from the city, most observers were of opinion that the bombing was deliberate.

The Fukien Development Corporation, organized several months ago for the purpose of engaging in extensive developmental projects, has been instructed by the authorities of the Central Government to concentrate its activities on the transportation and sale of foodstuffs destined for interior China. Other projects previously engaged in, such as the import and export of lumber and other products, the handling of tea, paper and matches, have been discontinued.

•

The Taku Tug and Lighter Company, one of the largest British enterprises in China, which sold out to the Japanese several months ago, was unable to complete the details of the deal until Nov. 1 because of the freezing regulations. According to report from Tientsin, the British company has turned over to the Japanese Toa Kaiun Kaisha nine steam tugs and 37 lighters. The Japanese paid £250,000 for the concern. An extraordinary meeting of stockholders of the British company has been called for November 20 to put the finishing touches to the transaction.

•

A tabloid in New York, known as **Scoop**, recently published a list of members of a hypothetical German cabinet in the event of a British victory. With the exception of three Aryans, who were Communists, the cabinet was made up of Jews in all posts—except two, who were half-Jews. All German ambassadors as well as the American and British ambassadors in Berlin were Jews. When a copy of the magazine containing the article reached Germany, a spokesman of the Government declared that "it shows in a very naive and frank manner for what the conceited and ambitious Roosevelt intends to sacrifice every fourth American lad."

•

United States Government agents connected with the Federal Bureau of Investigation raided the offices of the Central Japanese Residents Association and the Los Angeles Residents Association at Los Angeles on the night of Oct. 22. Among the articles seized was a book containing lists of subscribers to Japanese funds in aid of prosecution of the war in China, and also a memorandum containing a list of Japanese in Los Angeles who had been exempted from conscription in Japan. The raid on the Japanese offices in Los Angeles apparently was connected with a nation-wide inquiry into Japanese intrigue and propaganda in the United States.

•

J. Duchrkoff, general manager of the German firm of Niggemann and Company, won his action for CN$50,000 against A. Badessi, an Italian who had contracted to deliver 500,000 gallons of gasoline, but could not make delivery. According to the contract, the German paid over CN$100,000 to the Italian as bargain money, the total deal amounting to CN$3,300,000. The case was heard by Judge R. Rapex in the Italian Consular Court. When the German was unable to obtain the oil, he demanded that the Italian return the bargain money, but the Italian returned only half of the sum. The plaintiff was represented by Dr. Piero C. E. Terni, an Italian lawyer. It was brought out in court that the two litigants were not the real principals, the real intended purchaser of the oil being a Japanese who apparently sought to get around the American embargo by approaching the Texas Company through representatives of the Axis and an unnamed Chinese, who was to obtain the oil from the American company.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION

NO. 1656

Notice is hereby given that, Wednesday, the 12th November 1941, being a Customs Holiday, the Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on that date.

(L. H. Lawford)
Commissioner of Customs.

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Shanghai, 1st November 1941.

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Cheng Chung-fu, special delegate of the Nanking Government, who went to Japan in September to participate in a ceremony honoring Japanese who assisted in the Chinese Revolution in 1911, returned to Shanghai this week.

*

Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of Indo-China, broadcast an appeal on Nov. 3 for subscriptions to finance the construction of a "University City" at Hanoi. According to **Havas,** a plot of 136 acres had been purchased as a site for the university and the colonial government had arranged for the payment of 250,000 piastres toward the financing of the project.

*

The Tokyo newspaper **Chugai Shogyo** published a report on Oct. 22 stating that the importation of American films into Japan may be entirely suspended, due to a refusal on the part of the American producers to submit to a Japanese demand that the film companies will not produce any anti-Japanese films. The report stated that a number of Hollywood producers recently had started making anti-Japanese films.

*

The Franco government in Spain has issued a decree that henceforth Catholic priests who may be sentenced to terms in prison will enjoy the "privileges" of a special penitentiary, according to a **Havas** report from Madrid on Nov. 3. It was stated that priests would be able to retain their cassocks and celebrate mass and would not lose prestige as a result of serving terms in the new penal institution.

*

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, of Washington, D.C. on Oct. 23 addressed a message to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull, urging them to open negotiations with Japan for an immediate cessation of hostilities in China. The women's peace organization also urged that the United States offer cooperation in the "constructive settlement of Far Eastern problems, including the negotiation of a new trade agreement with Japan, repeal of the U.S. Exclusion Act, adoption of a policy toward China which would include relinquishment of concessions by both Japan and Britain, the withdrawal of foreign troops and relinquishment of exterritoriality.

*

Toyotaro Yuki, governor of the Bank of Japan, who started out to make an investigation of puppet currencies in China but was recalled to Tokyo due to the collapse of the Konoye Government, stated upon his return to the Japanese capital on Nov. 1 that he was unable to comment on monetary problems prevailing in Japanese-occupied territories "because these problems have a very delicate bearing on the international relations of Japan, China and Manchukuo." He said that his trip "had cleared up many obscure conditions," despite the fact he and the members of his mission were forced to return before they had an opportunity to inspect conditions in North China. The mission was made up of representatives of the leading banks of Japan.

*

The Japanese authorities recruited a new crew for the giant dredger, "Reconstruction," which they seized and tried to transport to Japan two weeks ago, and sailed her to an undisclosed destination on Wednesday of this week. The dredger, one of the largest in the world, was purchased by the Whangpoo Conservancy Board several years ago for the purpose of dredging the mouth of the Yangtsze. It was stated that the Japanese plan to use the dredger for deepening a naval base on the upper Korean coast, opposite Vladivostok. A report in the Chinese papers stated that the Japanese had employed a Norwegian captain and a Japanese first officer in place of the men who last week refused to obey Japanese orders.

Dr. Chu Min-yi, brother-in-law of Wang Ching-wei, who recently was appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Nanking Government, has also been appointed chairman of the "Cultural Relics Preservation Committee," according to **Domei** report.

*

The National Government at Chungking and the Kiangsi Provincial Government have conferred a special table of honor on the late Wang Kuo-chin, former member of the faculty of the Second Nanchang Middle School. Prof. Wang was at the town of Matang, northern Kiangsi, in the autumn of 1938 when the town was captured by the Japanese. Hearing of his good reputation the Japanese tried to induce him to become a puppet official, which he refused. He was then executed by the Japanese military authorities.

*

Dr. Chester Miao, acting secretary-general of the National Christian Council, who recently returned from a four months' trip to the United States, said that several mission boards in America have increased their budget for work in China. He said this was particularly true of the Presbyterians and Baptists. He also called attention to the fact that much of the relief money sent to China in the past four years had been raised by the churches of the United States, and that the United China Relief Fund, which is now conducting a nation-wide campaign, hopes to raise US$5,000,000. He said that a portion of this fund, amounting to US$40,000 had been earmarked for the relief of Christian Middle School teachers numbering between 4,000 and 5,000. The remainder of the huge fund will be used for refugee relief, medical supplies, child welfare, Christian colleges and the industrial cooperatives. Dr. Miao said there was no general program of evacuation on the part of any of the missions. Those who have gone home consisted mainly of women and children, elderly persons and those in poor health. He predicted a bright future for mission work in China following the reestablishment of peace.

*

The American Medical Mission, which was sent to China to combat malaria along the route of the Burma road and the route of the proposed railway connecting China and Burma, arrived in Kunming on Nov. 1. The mission, consisting of 16 members, is headed by Dr. V. Haas, who is an authority on malaria. The mission was met at Kunming by Dr. P. Z. King, director of the Chinese National Health Administration, and a preliminary discussion was held over the question of improving hygienic conditions along the route. The mission will make its headquarters at Lashio, Burma and will have three main branches and several sub-branches. Arrangements were made some time ago for the construction of 16 hospitals along the Burma road, each to be equipped with 50 beds, but capable of expansion to 100 beds in the event it was necessary. The mission arrived in Rangoon early in October and brought with them US$1,000,000 worth of medical and hospital supplies, most of which is designed for combatting the malarial epidemic. On the trip to Kunming the members visited the town of Chefang, reputed to be one of the worst malaria-infested spots in the Orient. Aside from Dr. Haas, the mission includes Dr. F. P. Manget, well-known China physician, who will have charge of anti-malaria work along the new railawy. Dr. Chin Pao-shan of the Chinese National Health Administration said that China would send 20 physicians to work with the mission.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

Tale of a Pioneer

A PIONEER DOCTOR IN OLD JAPAN—By Katherine Fiske Berry; Fleming H. Revell Co., N.Y; second edition, pp. 248, appendix; Price U.S.$2.50.

One expects a cup of strong, vigorous tea, but it turns out to be quite a mild affair. The story lacks verve.

The title makes one expect an epic account of struggle against tremendous odds proper to any pioneer worth the name. But here we have only a faint outline and a few hints. We are told that the hero is beset with difficulties, but we do not live these difficulties. They are not sufficiently worked up by the author. So what might have been an epic, sinks into a mere narrative.

The following passage is an exquisite thing, showing the author at her best:

> "The afternoon that I landed I sat by my hotel window looking out at the garden plot below. Spring was in the air!
>
> 'Oh, fair Japan, oh, rare Japan!
> Soft breezes float from Nature's fan!'
>
> "The words seemed to drift in through the window from a bit of verse I had heard somewhere, sometime, long ago:
>
> 'Pink cherry blossoms fill the air,
> And all the land is passing fair.
> We love thy art, we love thy flowers,
> Thy tales that charm the passing hours;
> Thy temples crowning every hill—
> Thy songs that weirdly, sweetly thrill.'
>
> "Outside a cherry tree reared its grey and black striped trunk, old and gnarled, its twigs and branches swelling to pink buds. In the street I heard the clatter of clogs. The sound of coolies pushing and pulling a heavy cart up a hilly street. Ah, dokoi shoi, shoi! in rhythmic chorus and alternating refrain as they encouraged one another. I relaxed and fell in tune with that slow rhythmic beat of the Orient, undefinable yet deeply felt; that rhythm that helps in the performing of the everyday task"

Miss Berry's English is easy and crisp, touched with an Oriental hue. Her mood is reminiscent, and, therefore, the right mood.

Speaking of Oriental hue reminds one of the fact that most of the episodes mentioned in the book seem commonplace. They might as well happen to Dick as to Harry. The author should have given them a personal touch, and weaved them irretrievably into the main story.

The story is important more historically than artistically. Doctor John C. Berry sojourned in Japan from 1872 to 1894 and his stay synchronized with the Meiji Restoration, so a study of his life initiates you at once into the soul of a great man, and that of modern Japan. It was Dr. John C. Berry who founded the first Sunday schools in Japan, established the first women's college, started the first nursing academy, introduced rudimentary prison reform measures to the Japanese government. Indeed, his achievements were legion and Japan's debt to him is incalculable. And that she was not ungrateful, is witnessed by the many honors conferred on the doctor by the Japanese government in later years. Dr. John C. Berry died in 1936 at the grand age of eighty-nine.

S. C. Y.

Actors in the Drama

MEN OF EUROPE—By Andre Simone. Modern Age Books, New York; 330 pages; price, US$2.50.

While it is many things besides, "Men of Europe" is one of the most scathing denunciations of pre-war British diplomacy since Douglas Reed's "Ignorance Abounding."

Although the author does not attempt to absolve France from blame in the muddling of pre-war democratic policy, he does not go into the iniquities of French politicians of that period to any great extent because his American best seller, "J'Accuse," was mainly concerned in exposing the reasons for the French military debacle.

One of the author's most damning indictments of British Tory statesmanship in the years following World War I, is the charge that they permitted, nay encouraged British financiers and British munitions manufacturers to rearm Germany in order that that country might be a bulwark against the menace of Bolshevism, never visualizing the possibility that arms furnished to Germany might boomerang back at the British Isles.

Beginning with Sir John Simon's indifference to then American Secretary of State Stimson's endeavors to obtain British collaboration in halting Japanese military aggression in Manchuria in 1931, Mr. Simone traces British foreign policy as a series of betrayals of small countries and failure to evaluate the strength of powerful potential enemies. The Abyssinian sell-out, the presentation of Albania to Italy, and secret sympathy with Franco exemplified by refusing to furnish the Loyalists with arms when it was patent that Franco was getting every possible military and supply assistance from both Germany and Italy—all are the subjects for bitter comment.

One of his chief laments over failure to support Loyalist Spain is the fact that at any time Franco Spain may become an important base of operations for Axis forces against the Democracies.

In his indictment of such British political leaders as Chamberlain, Baldwin and Halifax, the author says: "Blinded as they were with fear for their vested interests, they were ready to expose the British Empire to a danger whose consequences were immeasurable," i.e., by an attempt to form an Anglo-Nazi alliance through appeasement. Mr. Simone goes on to quote a Labor M. P. as telling him, "The slogan 'Right or wrong—my country' has been replaced by 'Right or wrong—my business!'

The author's description of Adolf Hitler and his "Brain Trust"—Goering, Goebbels, Von Ribbentrop, Field-Marshal Keitel, Alfred Rosenberg, Himmler,

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Hess, Robert Ley and Richard Walter Darre—comprises the opening section of the book. Their foibles, conceits, strong and weak points are all minutely analyzed.

Then follows a chapter on Mussolini and Fascist Italy, one on Franco Spain and a most illuminating and flattering word portrait of Stalin and Stalinist Russia. The author, who spent some years in Russia—he seems to have travelled throughout Europe judging from his intimate knowledge of its geography, politics and individual statesmen—is obviously a great admirer of Stalin. This chapter entitled "Stalin's Blitzkrieg" is the only portion of the book wherein the author's pen has not been dipped in vitriol. Doubtless it would have been extremely unpopular in Tory England at the outbreak of the present war, but might after Soviet Russia's heroic stand against the mechanized legions of Nazidom be accepted in democratic circles with tolerance if not genuine acceptance.

The remarkable feature of this book is the surprising number of European notables whom the author appears to have met as an international journalist or to have known intimately. This impression of personal knowledge through social contact, gives his descriptions and characterizations of "Men of Europe" an intimate realism that makes the reader acquainted with men of flesh and blood and not merely names in newspaper headlines, occupying a given place and playing a given part on the European stage.

Whether the reader agrees or not with the author's criticisms of particular individuals and their political policies, "Men of Europe" is a book that no one should miss reading who is even casually interested in what is going on in Europe today.

V. K.

Pleasant Reading

TALES FOR IDLE MOMENTS—By Cardyff. The Shanghai Times, Shanghai; 170 pages; price, CN$10.

"Tales for Idle Moments" is a limited edition of a new book of short stories whose anonymous author, "Cardyff," has donated the Shanghai allotment of the publication—400 copies—to the British War Fund.

The offer has been gratefully accepted by the Central British War Fund, Shanghai, and the volume will shortly be offered to the public at CN$10 per copy. No printing cost or any other charge will be deducted from the selling price, making the total potential donation amount to CN$4,000.

Out of the thirteen stories contained in the book, four have their locale in China, the other nine in the British Isles. Subject matter of these tales ranges from the mildly humorous to the gruesome and bizarre.

"Passing Thought," the story of a poison plot involving an eminent English barrister and his wife, is one of the best of the lot in the opinion of the reviewer. None, with the possible exception of the final tale, "Return Passage," would furnish anything of more literary merit than the title of the book implies.

The book, however, will provide a pleasant hour's reading which should be well worth its price, particularly if the purchaser is in sympathy with the cause for which the very generous donation of 400 copies has been made.

V. K.

C.E.C. of Kuomintang To Meet This Month

The Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang is expected to convene in Chungking this month for its usual eight-day plenary session. Comprising the major political figures in Free China, the Committee is the prime policy-forming and decision-taking body of the Chinese government.

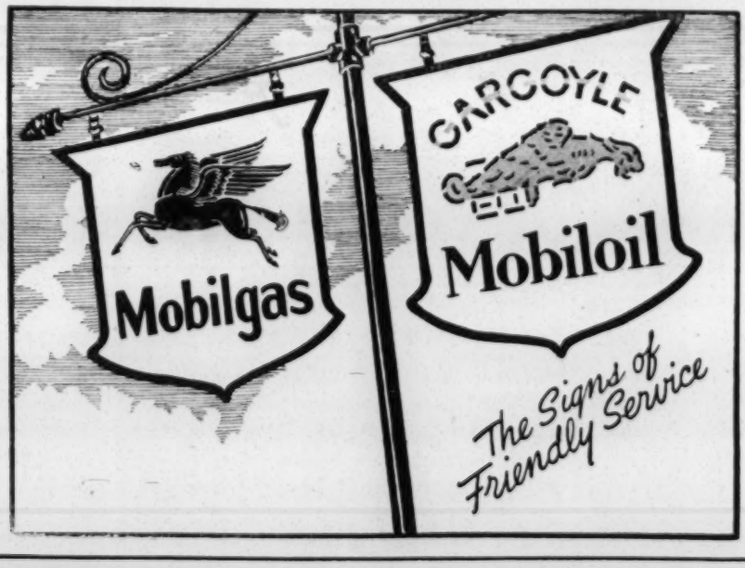
As with the last C.E.C. session during March, the meeting is expected to discuss all aspects of Chungking's military, diplomatic and economic programs, especially the problems of food and prices. New factors in China's situation since the spring session, including the establishment and initial operation of the Currency Stabilization Board and the arrival of the American military mission and the British and American financial missions, are expected to be the chief items on the agenda of the coming meeting.

Among problems for review will be operations of the land tax and government purchase of rice against food bonds; the results of efforts to establish government monopolies in retail sales of certain commodities; and the results of efforts to establish price control to halt rapidly soaring prices, particularly in Chungking.

Leading officials from various provinces will attend the session. Among those already in Chungking are Admiral Shen Hung-lieh, governor of Shantung, and General Hsi Ung-ping, newly-appointed governor of Shensi.

Office of Facts and Figures to be Set Up

President Roosevelt has ordered the establishment of an "Office of Facts and Figures" which will assemble and arrange for dissemination of defense information at an appropriate time in the national emergency, **Domei** reported from Washington on Oct. 25. In other words, the United States is to have what amounts to a Ministry of Propaganda. Mr. Archibald MacLeish, librarian of Congress, has been appointed director. He declared that the new office will serve as an inter-departmental clearing house of information required for "the most coherent and comprehensive presentation to the nation of the facts and figures of national defense."



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